The Outlook

APRIL 26, 1922

"BUTCHER AND BANDIT"

IN one succinct and sweeping phrase an American Legion official, Mr. John T. Taylor, denounces General Gregorio Semenoff, now in this country, as a cowardly butcher and bandit whose entry into this country is inimical to American institutions. A partial apologist for Semenoff, President Barrows, of the University of California, who as a colonel of American forces in Siberia in 1918 saw something of Semenoff, declares that he is a great fighting leader, but also that he is "a human brute, a man to whom death is a jest."

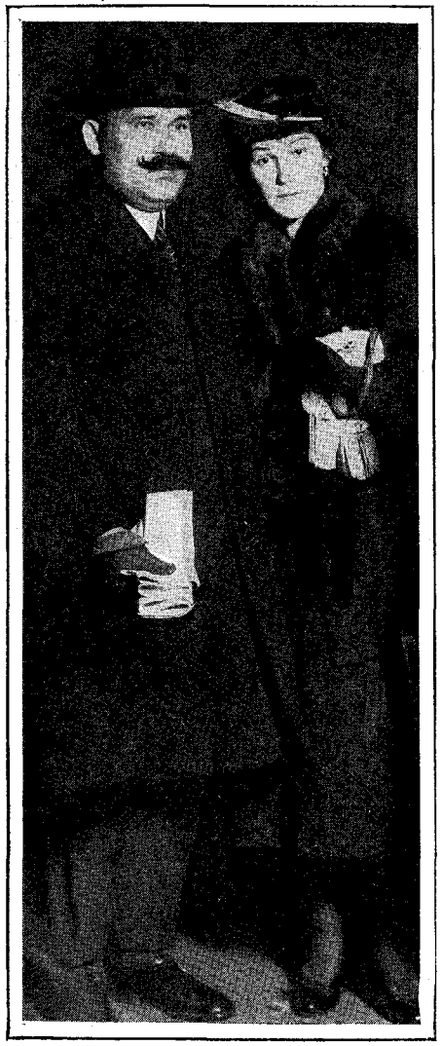
There seems to have been a difference of opinion among our immigrant authorities as to whether General Semenoff was entitled to come into the country at all or whether his admission was irregular. At all events, it is agreeable to know that he came in only with permission to remain transiently and that when his various troubles are settled he proposes to leave for Europe, where, it is intimated, he may engage in new Russian plots of an imperialistic character. Certainly he cannot be more anxious to go than the American people are to have him go.

At the investigation before a Senate committee two American officers of high standing, General W. S. Graves, who commanded the American Expedition in Eastern Siberia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Morrow, General Graves's chief aide, both regular officers of high standing, testified that Semenoff slaughtered prisoners, that he even sent them out in car-loads to what was generally called the "slaughter-yard," and there mowed them down with machine guns. Colonel Morrow asserted that these prisoners were not even Bolshevists, but were harmless peasants.

Semenoff's reputation had preceded him to this country; the fierce outcry against him by Russian Jews, who clamored for his life when he was in a New York jail, is a convincing proof of the horror in which he is held by their people in Russia.

Different versions are told of the attack by troops under Semenoff's command against American forces in Eastern Siberia, but there seems to be no doubt that at least two or three Americans were killed. They were avenged by their comrades, and Semenoff claims to have punished those directly responsible.

Looting, as well as murder, seems to have been among Semenoff's chief activities. His legal troubles in this country, in fact, grew out of the claim that he seized and appropriated large amounts of property belonging to an American firm.



Wide World Photos

GENERAL SEMENOFF AND HIS WIFE

The condition of affairs in Eastern Siberia in 1917 and 1918 was tumultuous and confused. Semenoff commanded a body of Cossacks and guerrillas who sometimes aided Admiral Kolchak and sometimes ran wild over the country, killing and plundering at will. At one time he was used by the Japanese as a screen for their own operations in Siberia. It may be said that the total result of the military activity of the Allies prevented the establishing of a Bolshevik government in Eastern Siberia. Apart from that, however, it is a chapter of half-hearted action, of purposes formed and then changed or abandoned, and of mutual suspicion among the different forces which were supposed to act in harmony.

EX-PRESIDENT WILSON WRITES OF TUMULTY AND REED

AT a dinner given in New York City at which ex-Governor James M. Cox, defeated Democratic candidate for President at the last election, was the principal speaker, a message was read which purported to come from ex-President Wilson. The message was given to the Chairman by Mr. Wilson's former Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty. The message was read to the diners directly after Mr. Cox had criticised the Harding Administration and expressed the opinion that the League of Nations would be the chief political issue of 1924. We quote the message as it appears in the New York "Times:"

> Say to the Democrats of New York that I am ready to support any man who stands for the salvation of America, and the salvation of America is justice to all classes.

The juxtaposition of speech and message is said to have appeared to many of the diners to have a serious political significance, although the message ascribed to the ex-President seems to us innocuously Delphic.

Reports published in the press that this message from Mr. Wilson might not be authentic drew forth the following letter to the New York "Times:"

> 2340 S. Street N. W.
> WOODROW WILSON
> Washington, D. C.
> 12th April, 1922.
>
> *My dear sir:*
>
> I notice in the issue of the Times this morning an article headed "Doubt is Cast on Wilson 'Message' to the Cox Dinner."
>
> I write to say there need be no doubt about the matter. I did not send any message whatever to that dinner nor authorize anyone to convey a message.
>
> I hope that you will be kind enough to publish this letter.
>
> Very truly yours,
> WOODROW WILSON.
>
> To the Editor of
> The New York Times,
> New York City.

Concerning this letter from his former chief Mr. Tumulty has said:

> If Mr. Wilson says the message was unauthorized then I can only say I deeply regret the misunderstanding which has arisen between us. I certainly would not have given the

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message if I had not believed it to be authorized.

The incident would hardly seem to justify so public a repudiation unless it comes as a culmination of a series of incidents of which the pubilc has no knowledge.

A second political episode drew forth another letter from Mr. Wilson. This time it was Senator Reed, of Missouri, who drew down on his head the ex-Presidential lightning. Senator Reed is a candidate for re-election to his present office. In the course of his campaign Mr. Lee Meriwether, an ardent supporter, stated that he had seen a letter from President Wilson warmly thanking Senator Reed for the great service the Senator rendered in perfecting and passing the Federal Reserve Bill. President Wilson in a letter to the "Globe Democrat" refers to the remarks of "one Lee Meriwether" and declares that he has no recollection of ever having written any such letter and says:

> On the contrary, I clearly remember that Mr. Reed, as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, interposed every possible objection to the completion and adoption of the bill.
>
> His objections, indeed, were so many, so varied and so inconsistent with one another that I recall speaking to him about them in conversation.
>
> Having spoken of reading a certain parody on a well-known novel, I told him that his course in the committee reminded me of the conduct of the hero in that parody, who, when rejected by the heroine, rushed from the house, mounted several horses and rode off in every direction.

Mr. Wilson's letter concluded:

> To those who have closely observed Mr. Reed's career in Washington he has shown himself incapable of sustained allegiance to any person or any cause. He has repeatedly forfeited any claim to my confidence that he may ever have been supposed to have, and I shall never willingly consent to any further association with him.

Senator Reed has made public a letter from President Wilson which he says refers to his action on the Federal Reserve Bill. This we quote as follows:

> I have felt all along the sincere honesty and independence of judgment you were exercising in this whole matter, and you may be sure that there has never been in my mind any criticism except an occasional difference of judgment. I think that things are now shaping themselves admirably, and I am quite willing to admit that the processes upon which you have insisted have contributed to that result.
>
> I feel that I can count on you from this time out to play a leading part in bringing this whole matter to a satisfactory issue, and I want you to know what satisfaction it gives me to feel that I can do this.

Senator Reed in his comment on this episode has shown unusual self-restraint. It would not have been too much for him to have said that no public man of our time has left so many wrecked friendships in his wake as Mr. Wilson.

A LESSON IN HOME RULE

Governor Miller, of New York, has done a service to the cause of local self-government by vetoing a salary bill that had been passed by the New York Legislature. There is constantly much talk for political purposes about home rule, but not often an exposition of its principle. The value of Governor Miller's veto, together with the memorandum which accompanied it, consists in the direct application of the principle of home rule, or local self-government, to a case in point.

According to the bill which the Governor vetoed, the salaries of the Mayor and the Comptroller of New York City would have been raised from $15,000 to $25,000, and that of the President of the Board of Aldermen from $5,000 to $15,000. To the increase of these salaries itself the Governor offered no objection, but he used his authority to prevent that increase being made by the State Legislature instead of the city's legislative body, the Board of Aldermen.

The local legislature, which represents the taxpayers who pay the city salaries, had already received from the State Legislature power to fix the city salaries. To that power was affixed a sound limitation—that the salaries of certain important officials should not be changed during their terms of office. This limitation is one which is found both in the State and in the Federal Constitution. As the Governor points out, if the State Legislature regards this limitation as unwise with respect to city salaries, it should not violate that limitation itself, but remove it from the statute-books. "The way to insure home rule," says the Governor, "is for the Legislature to confer suitable powers over local affairs upon the local officials and then scrupulously to refrain from itself exercising those powers."

The fact that Mayor Hylan, of New York, had approved this bill increasing his own salary, as well as that of two other officials, has been seized upon by some of the Mayor's opponents as a reflection upon the Mayor. The fact, however, that he had vetoed during his former term of office a similar bill should be placed to his credit.

The important point is not one which affects the motives of Mayor Hylan or Governor Miller. It concerns, rather, a matter of permanent and National concern. The key to political power is the power of the purse. True local self-government consists in the power of controlling public expenditures for purely local purposes. Every city government should have that power, properly limited of course, embodied in its charter. Of course it cannot exercise that power if it is going to encounter interference from the Legislature of the State. It may be debatable whether control over transportation within a city is, for example, solely within the function of the city authorities; but it seems to us not debatable that the fixing of local salaries is essential to the exercise of any right to home rule.

MINNESOTA ENTERS THE CAMPAIGN

Next November the country will elect a new House of Representatives and a third of a new Senate. Minnesota is early in getting into shape for the political fray. The Non-Partisan League has given way to the Farmer-Labor party, and if that new party (or old party under a new name) declines to fuse with the Democrats—and the indications are that it will insist upon independent action—the Republican prospects are bright and the re-election of Senator Frank B. Kellogg and Governor Preuss is probable. Both were indorsed overwhelmingly by the recent pre-primary party convention. Against them the Farmer-Labor party will run for the Senatorship Hendrik Shipstead, a Minneapolis dentist, and Magnus Johnson, now a State Senator. The Democrats have nominated Edward Indrehus for Governor and Mrs. Peter Olesen for United States Senator.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Minnesota conventions has been the nomination of women as candidates. Mrs. Olesen has served as a president of women's federated clubs. She was a delegate to the International Child Welfare Congress in Washington, was the first woman to speak at a Jackson Day banquet in Washington, and was the only woman delegate to talk on the Democratic National platform at San Francisco; she spoke on "bone dry America." Another woman, Mrs. Kneubuhl, was put on the Democratic ticket as candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, while the Republicans nominated as Clerk of the Supreme Court Miss Alice Kaescher. We notice on Mrs. Olesen's campaign circular these concluding words: "She belongs to the rank and file of the common people. Her occupation is Housewife."

A well-informed correspondent of The Outlook in Minneapolis writes of the

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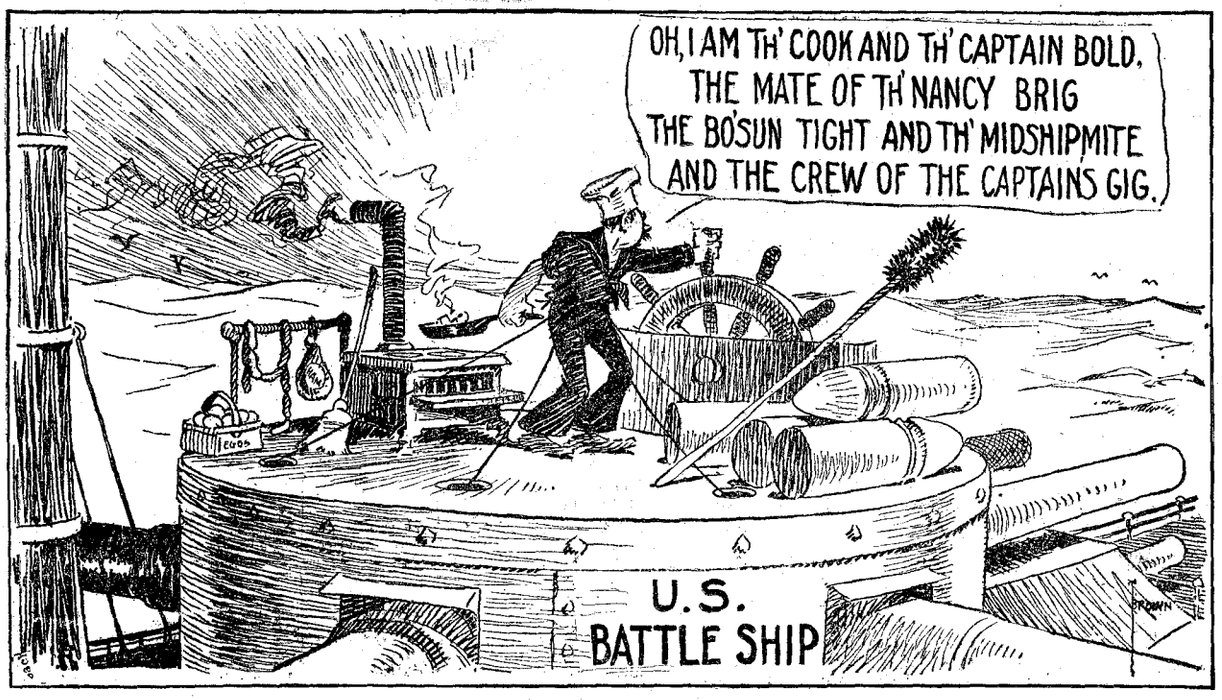
. . . Have the power still
To banish your defenders; till at length
Your ignorance, which finds not till it feels,
Making not reservation of yourselves,
Still your own foes, deliver you as most
Abated captives to some nation
That won you without blows! . . .

(Coriolanus, Act III, Scene 3)

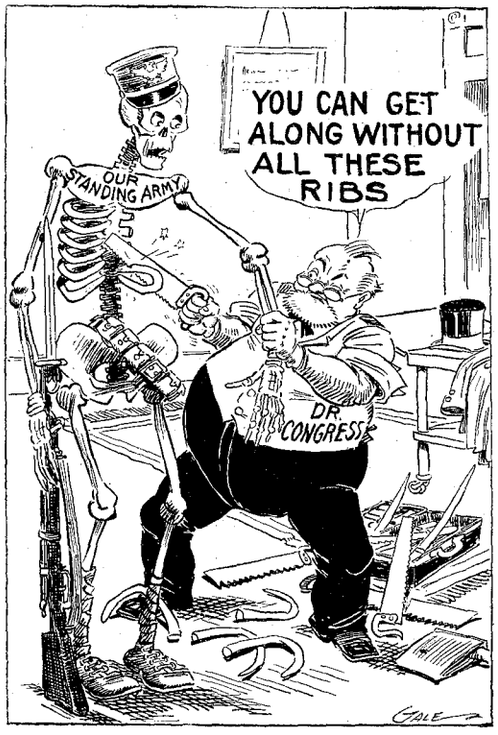
Brown in the Chicago Daily News


OH, I AM TH' COOK AND TH' CAPTAIN BOLD,
THE MATE OF TH' NANCY BRIG
THE BO'SUN TIGHT AND TH' MIDSHIPMITE
AND THE CREW OF THE CAPTAINS GIG.
EGGS
U.S.
BATTLE SHIP
BROWN

WILL THEY CUT IT DOWN TO THIS?

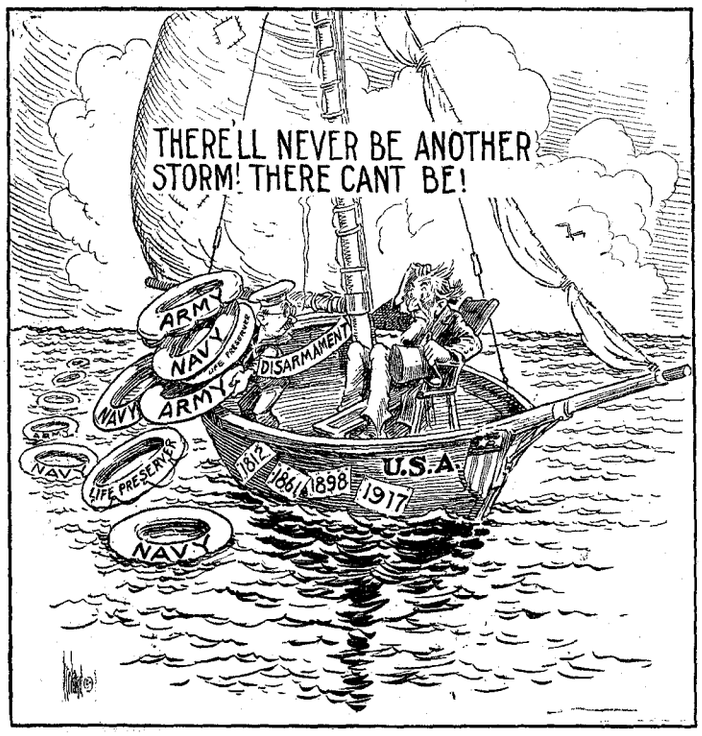
From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gale in the Los Angeles Times



THE SAWBONES

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch



WELL—HERE'S HOPING HE DOESN'T THROW THEM ALL AWAY

From Paul H. Ramsey, Columbus, Ohio

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political situation following the party conventions: "On the face of things, unless the Democrat and Farmer-Labor parties fuse, the Republicans have a walk-away. Committees were appointed by both conventions to effect fusion, but they were not successful. The League has largely abandoned its former slogan, 'State-Owned Industries.' The only echo was found in a plank of the Farmer-Labor party platform which asked for an enlargement of the present State-owned experimental flour-mill. . . . The business and financial outlook of the entire State is improving. Farmers are paying their debts and there is a decidedly better tone everywhere."

A BUSINESSLIKE DEPARTMENT

"LESS government in business and more business in government," is the keynote of the Department of Commerce. The phrase was uttered by Secretary Hoover while addressing a few weeks ago a group of presidents and executives of Chambers of Commerce. The occasion was a Conference of officers of civic-commercial organizations from New England at the Department of Commerce called by Mr. Hoover in order that representatives of business could see what the Government is doing in the effort to help business. The Conference was the first of its kind, and may be the forerunner of others.

Foreign commerce Mr. Hoover considers to be the balance-wheel of business, serving to absorb enough of the country's productive forces to take up the slack in times of low demand, and, if consistently developed, often spelling the difference between solvency and insolvency through reduction of overhead in proportion to volume. In his brief address to the Conference he emphasized the importance of consistency, once having entered the foreign field, for, he pointed out, lack of continuous service has led many foreign buyers to steer away from American goods. Having built up a demand for a given brand, the producer is unfair if he leaves the foreign buyer in the lurch because the producer chances to have an improved market at home. It is due to American commerce as an institution to support the venture, once undertaken, in a consistent fashion.

The Department of Commerce, the visitors learned, through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has developed three branches. They are for the collection and distribution of general information regarding conditions and demand in foreign countries; the gathering and dissemination of information to commodity divisions, headed by men who, through experience, speak the language of the business and who have been selected through co-operation with the industries represented; and the bringing together and the broadcasting of technical information relating to such matters as methods of packing, changing tariffs, shipping regulations, etc. It is the aim of the Department to make the information it furnishes, not only what the business man wants, but available when he wants it. It has even gone so far in this direction as to change the character of Census reports. They no longer come to hand a year after the gathering of the data, but within a month, on the assumption that business would rather have a report based on recent data collected from reliable sources, even if it has not been proved up in the scientific manner characteristic of the old type of Governmental reports.

Books of information about various little-known countries equivalent to fine guide-books, weekly publications giving all available information regarding trade opportunities, monthly data relating to condition of the industries, are prepared and distributed wherever they will be of service. Thousands of inquiries of importance to business men are received and answered weekly. The number of inquiries has multiplied many fold since the expansion of the activities of the Department under Mr. Hoover. He is seeking to expand its usefulness and bring its facilities to the attention of business men throughout the entire country.

MRS. PETER OLESEN, NOMINATED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AS CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

THE ARKANSAS SPIRIT

OUR readers will remember—certainly our Southwestern readers will remember—that some weeks ago we published an article in defense of the industrial and financial prosperity of the State of Arkansas, which had been severely criticised by the New York "Times," one of the most influential of the New York dailies. We have recently received a letter from a wise and observant newspaper man of another Southern State, in which he says:

> I have just made a trip through much of Arkansas, during which I met and talked with business men in both the large and small towns. I am writing to tell you that the reports by Mr. Rogers are not overdrawn and that they represent the real conditions that exist in the State. Arkansas, with one or two exceptions, is the most progressive State in the South. Nothing indicates the prosperity of a State so much as the number of banks in proportion to population. You can look at a directory and see that with its approximately 450 banks Arkansas is unusually well supplied. The business men of Arkansas are up to the minute, carry on their affairs in the most accepted ways, and are reliable and trustworthy. The State itself is a marvel in its possibilities and resources. Its agricultural facilities are extraordinary and its minerals so great in value and number that one has to be on the ground to get any real idea of their extent. Permit me to say that Mr. Rogers's article is a true showing of the situation and a patriotic service to a commonwealth that is setting a splendid pace in that type of progress that lines up with the best in both business and civic thought. In my recent trip I went to Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, Searcy, Arkadelphia, Hot Springs, and Texarkana in addition to many smaller places. I came in contact with all types of citizens and my opinions were derived from talking with men in every walk. I made it a point to talk to farmers, garage men, railroad men, and clerks as well as to bankers. No man can go into the State and fail to be impressed with its people, its methods, and its loyal spirit. There is a distinct "Arkansas Spirit" that is doing for the State what the "Atlanta Spirit" does for Atlanta, Georgia. Arkansas is all right.

It is pleasant to receive and to quote such a letter. The daily newspapers of to-day with their over-emphasized records of banditry, defalcation, lynching, misgovernment, graft, betrayals of trust, and vice and crime in general, give a distorted idea of modern American life. Men who, like our correspondent, visit the small towns and villages and farming districts of the country come back with a different story. We do not mean to say that there are not plenty of evils in American life to combat. But it is well to remember that, on the whole,

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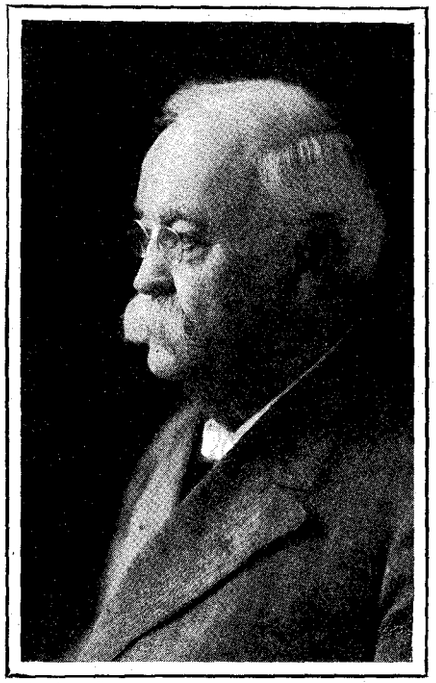
America is sound and is making progress.

CYRUS NORTHROP

Not many American educators have served consecutively forty-eight years in important university work. Cyrus Northrop, who died in Minneapolis on April 4, at the age of eighty-eight, will naturally best be remembered for his upbuilding work as President of the University of Minnesota. He filled that office from 1884 to 1911, and from then to his death was President Emeritus. He came to the University of Minnesota in 1884 directly from Yale, where he had been a teacher of rhetoric and English literature from 1863 on. The older Yale graduates remember Dr. Northrop vividly as always courteous, always earnest, and always inclined to lay aside the stiff professorial dignity which prevailed more in that day than it does now in order to encourage and interest the individual student. Chief Justice Taft was one of Dr. Northrop's students, and in a tribute to his ability says: "He was a charming lecturer, a most brilliant and effective orator, and in every way a lovable man." Dean Jones, of Yale, had special knowledge of Dr. Northrop's career as President of the University of Minnesota, and speaks of that institution as his monument, adding: "Wise, tolerant, persuasive, he conducted its affairs more than a quarter of a century with a skill and sagacity which made him known as 'the college president without any enemy.' The first citizen of Minnesota, the great moral force of the community, an inspiring teacher, a magnetic orator, a great leader beloved by all who knew him, is gone."

A good example of the friendliness and the easy way in which Dr. Northrop dealt with students is recalled by a Minneapolis correspondent of The Outlook in a personal letter:

> I recall my experience with him just previous to the great campaign of 1896. I was then in the law school and president of the Republican Club, an organization which I had brought up from 200 to 1,800 members. He feared I was being misled by the free-silver doctrine of Bryan. I had led the inter-State debate the year before and won it. Our subject was "International Bimetalism," and I had the affirmative. Dr. Northrop stood for the gold standard. When I entered his office, after greeting, he threw down a ten-dollar gold piece and said, "Doesn't that look good to you, my boy?" I said, "A ten-dollar gold piece always looks good to a senior, Doctor." He said, "That gold is worth its face value anywhere in the world." He then threw down a silver dollar and said, "That dollar is worth its face in the United States, but it is only worth fifty cents anywhere else in the world except China and a few silver countries. You don't want to put your country into a class with China. Let us not make any mistake about this."



(C) Lee Bros.

CYRUS NORTHROP, LATE PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Not only do the two universities which Dr. Northrop served so long and with such eminent success owe him gratitude collectively, but it may be added that thousands of college graduates feel a personal debt to him for personal encouragement and recognition of honest work.

A VETERAN TEACHER HONORED

Soldiers and sailors who have served their country in time of war deservedly receive citations and decorations. An army of American teachers are serving their country well, and often at great self-sacrifice, in the war that must be constantly waged on ignorance and superstition. Whenever a veteran teacher is cited for distinguished service we are especially glad to report it. And so we pass along to our readers some information of an incident honorable to Smith College and to an eminent professor of that institution, although it may not be altogether of the nature of news to Smith graduates.

When Mary Augusta Jordan, for more than thirty-seven years head of the Department of English at Smith College, retired last June, her friends of the Faculty and members of the official staffs had a medal made in her honor for a permanent memorial in the Browsing Room of the Library, a duplicate being presented to Miss Jordan. The medal, which was designed by Alice Morgan Wright, the sculptor, has Miss Jordan's likeness on the face and on the reverse the following Latin inscription: *Collegæ Dilectæ Ingenio Doctrina Humanitate Præstanti Coll: Smith: Consocii MCMXXI*, of which, for the benefit of those unfamiliar with the pregnant meanings of inscriptional Latin, a member of the committee has supplied the following free translation: "Her associates of Smith College dedicate this medal to a colleague honored and beloved, distinguished for native gifts of mind, wide and varied learning, broad and discerning sympathy."

Miss Wright, who is a graduate of the College and a devoted admirer of Miss Jordan, having refused any remuneration for her services, there was a considerable sum of money left over from the subscriptions, and this the committee has now used in the purchase of an illuminated manuscript of the *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis* written on vellum in the first half of the fifteenth century and ornamented with five large miniatures surrounded by floral borders in gold and colors, as a gift to Miss Jordan.

From the same design as the medal the alumnæ of the College have had struck a medal to be presented each year as a prize for the best original literary work produced by a student; the inscription on this medal refers to Miss Jordan's service "in discovering and developing the promising writer and inspiring and encouraging the young thinker." The subscriptions for this medal also exceeded the immediate demand and enabled the committee to present Miss Jordan with a bag containing gold pieces to the amount of $3,000.

The English Department presented Miss Jordan with a handsomely bound volume of eulogia from students representing each of the forty-one classes which had come under her instruction and placed a typewritten duplicate in the College Library.

In the recently published Catalogue of the College the principal Professorship of English Language and Literature appears for the first time as "on the Mary Augusta Jordan Foundation." It goes without saying that Miss Jordan has been made "Professor Emeritus."

May we add that somebody ought to start a fund to donate a medal to the man or woman who invented the term "Browsing Room" for that portion of the Smith College Library which in most institutional libraries is usually called the reading-room? Fixed and formal courses of reading are all right in their way, but there are times when browsing among stacks of books will do more for appetite and taste in literature than all the syllabuses that the most exacting pedagogue can make to meas-

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ure. Ruskin says somewhere—we think it is in "Sesame and Lilies"—that a young girl can be turned loose into a library and allowed to browse there and she will eschew what is noxious as naturally as a colt eschews the noxious weeds in a pasture. Perhaps it was Ruskin's essay which suggested the delightful name of "Browsing Room" to the Smith authorities.

KNOW THE CONSTITUTION

THE National Security League is carrying on an excellent civic and educational work. It rightly holds that the United States Constitution is the very basis of an intelligent exercise of the franchise. Leading men in the League became convinced some years ago that the knowledge of the principles and provisions of the Constitution is not taught as it should be in public schools and that the popular ignorance on the subject is greater than is generally supposed. They have therefore taken measures to remedy this lack. They have called the attention of the Governors of several States to the matter, have promoted introduction of bills into the Legislatures of the States, and propose to frame a list of pertinent questions regarding salient points of the Constitution, to be sent out to public schools as a test. One result of the movement may be the passing of laws requiring definite courses of study in the Constitution in these States.

Mr. Lloyd Taylor, the chairman of the League's Committee on Constitutional Instruction, in a statement on the subject, admits that a certain amount of opposition may be expected "from those self-sufficient educators who always object to anything mandatory." But he believes that in one form or another the idea of popular knowledge about the fundamental law of the country may easily be carried out. Four States already have such a law as the League would like to see in all the States.

It seems to us that the League is in this plan doing a genuine service to American citizenship.

SEEDS OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

UNDER the supervision of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Forestry Association, there has been collected the largest amount of Douglas fir seed ever gathered together. Over a thousand persons have been engaged in this collection, and the collection amounts to no less than a thousand pounds.

This seed has been given to France and England to replace their forest regions devastated by the war. The seeds presented to England will be used by the British Forestry Commission, not only in replanting areas which were cut down and used for war purposes, but also in planting a large acreage of moorland which has hitherto been practically waste land.

In France these trees will be planted on the battlefields and throughout the devastated territory where the fine forest growth was in most cases utterly destroyed and in other cases very seriously damaged.

Great Britain showed her wisdom in adopting a forest policy immediately after the war so that she may for the future be assured of sufficient home-grown timber to supply her needs. During the war Great Britain was forced to sacrifice her forests, magnificent parks, and woodlands to the extent of almost sixty per cent of their area.

France has had for over a hundred years a most successful forest policy, by which her forests continually produce without being decreased in area; in other words, she does what this country must do—grow timber as a crop, and thereby secure a continuous yearly supply.

The French forestry authorities will, therefore, see to it that for every Douglas fir cut down another Douglas fir will be planted. It is also most likely that the seeds from the mature trees of this planting will be used to spread Douglas fir trees over wide areas of other European countries.

International

AMERICA SENDS TREE SEEDS TO FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

These tree seeds were presented to France and Great Britain on April 6, the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War. Charles L. Pack, President of the American Forestry Association, is at the right; Mr. J. J. Broderick, of the British Embassy, is in the center; M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, is at the left

Under the wise forest policy of Great Britain and France, the trees planted from these seeds will serve not only as a memorial to American soldiers who fell beside their British and French comrades, but will reforest great areas devastated in a cause that was American as truly as it was British or French.

In 1919 and 1920 the American Forestry Association sent two separate shipments of Douglas fir seed to Great Britain and France for experimental planting. These have thrived so well that Mr. Pack determined on a larger and a personal gift.

THE IRONIES OF GENOA

CALLED to establish peace in Europe, the Genoa Conference has discovered, much to its own surprise, that its first product is an exclusive partnership between Russia and Germany in defiance of the rest of the world.

Engineered by the Russians, this arrangement has caused in the minds of the British, the French, and even the Italians, much perturbation, to the Russians' obvious enjoyment.

When the Russian delegates arrived at Genoa to confer with the rest of Europe, they carried in their baggage, or up their sleeves, several huge jokes. They have already displayed some of these specimens of humor. No people in

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the world are in a better position to appreciate the Russians' sportiveness than Americans. It is much easier to see humor in somebody else's position than in one's own. If America had been represented at Genoa, we should have had to laugh at our own expense—if we could have laughed at all. As it is, the sort of comedy that is on the stage at Genoa is very close to tragedy.

When the Russians were invited to confer with Britain, France, Italy, and about thirty other nations, they were told beforehand how they should behave. They agreed to observe all the rules of etiquette laid down.

As Bolsheviki they had rather prided themselves in their emancipation from the accustomed codes of manners and morals. They made promises without any intention of keeping them. They plotted against other governments with whom they sought friendly relations. They printed paper money with the definite purpose of destroying all money values. They preached pacifism and practiced the most tyrannical kind of militarism. They laughed at the popular will as something negligible and contemptible; and controlled the people by an army recruited by starvation. They repudiated the acts and the debts of the Government as it was under the Czar, and let it be known that any promise by treaty or by bond which Russia had made before Bolshevism got into the saddle was nothing but a scrap of paper.

Finding that their method of ostracizing the world simply meant that they themselves were ostracized, much to their own peril, they made what they explained to their intimidated Russian victims was a strategic retreat. Outside of Russia there were many who believed that the Bolsheviki offered this explanation to save their face, and that the change in policy meant the beginning of a genuine abandonment, not only of Communism, but also of the Bolshevist code which listed treachery, dishonesty, and tyranny among the virtues. Though Bolshevist leaders plainly said that they were making concessions simply to fool their capitalistic neighbors, they were treated as if they had experienced a real change of purpose. So they were invited as equals to Genoa.

Of course there were conditions laid down, which the Bolsheviki professed to accept. One of these was that the Bolsheviki should recognize the debts to other countries incurred by Russia under the old régime. The Bolsheviki blandly accepted this condition. Hardly had these gentlemen appeared at Genoa than they perpetrated a great joke. They said, in effect: "Yes, indeed; we owe the money that other countries lent Russia before the war; but in the meantime other countries have become indebted to us. We Bolsheviki had trouble with certain Russians who were trying to overthrow us, notably Kolchak, Denikine, and Wrangel, and for the moral and material support that these men received from the Allies Russia was injured to the extent of several billion dollars. Besides, we lost to Rumania our rich province of Bessarabia. We have cast up the accounts and find that, while we owe you five billion dollars, you owe us about twenty-five billion. We should be much obliged to you for the balance." That was joke number one.

Joke number two promptly followed. Ever since they came into power the Bolsheviki have been pushing one industry—the printing of paper rubles. As a consequence, they have made their money so worthless that actually it injures the value of a piece of paper if they print upon it the statement that it is worth several thousand rubles. They have done this on purpose to destroy money as a medium of exchange. They have consequently driven gold into hiding or out of the country. Having destroyed the means of exchange with other countries, they thereupon complained that they were suffering under an international boycott and blockade. They impressed sentimentalists even in hard-headed America. Finally, at Genoa they have come forth with this delicious proposal; they say: "You other countries have garnered the world's gold supply. We suggest that you now extend to Russia credit."

Incidentally they introduced joke number three. Professed pacifists, they have organized out of a disrupted and unwilling people what is probably the biggest army in the world to-day. They have turned starvation into a recruiting sergeant. With this army they first sought in vain a military union with the radical element in Germany; they failed because they were withstood by Poland and by France. As soon as the Bolshevist delegates arrived in Genoa they proceeded to agitate for disarmament. They were very skillful; for they thus diverted the attention of the nations from the real cause of Russia's catastrophe and brought France and Poland into the picture as culprits. They found that the disarmament joke was accepted seriously during the war, when it served the purpose of destroying the eastern front and enabling Germany to reach the Marne for a second time. Perhaps the Bolsheviki are not miscalculating when they think that men's memories are short enough to enable this joke to be worked successfully again.

The biggest joke of all, however, has been the Russian partnership with Germany. Eight years ago the war started as a conflict between Germany and Russia. Into that conflict France was drawn by her fidelity to her ally and to her sense of justice and liberty, and England was drawn as well. When Russia collapsed, the duty of the Allies was to see that Germany, thwarted in her attempt in one direction, did not succeed by finding a way over prostrate Russia. It was therefore in the interest of the Allies, as well as of Russia herself, that they should do all in their power to protect the Russian people from exploiters both within and without and to enable the Russian people to control their own affairs. Unfortunately, the Allies did not have the courage of their convictions. They intervened, but intervened feebly. They gave no true support to the forces that were working for Russian self-government. As a consequence a dictatorship arose in Russia which was distinctly in the interest of Germany and contrary to the interest of the Russian people. Now the dictators, still in power, have made a compact with Germany. In return for recognition as masters of the Russian people, they have opened the way for the Germans, the most ruthless of military and industrial organizers, to become their partners in exploiting the man-power and resources of Russia. In this alliance there is a formidable threat to the order, justice, and peace of the world. Concerning this compact the Russian people themselves have had nothing to say. They are the victims. The only beneficiaries of that compact are the Germans and the Bolsheviki. Thus Russia and Germany, invited to Genoa to be taught how to behave, have used the occasion to establish an alliance, not only in disregard of all the other countries of Europe, but actually to their peril. This last is the greatest and grimmest joke of all.

The trouble at Genoa is that the statesmen of Europe have been trying to find a way to say, "Peace, Peace," when there is no peace. They have thought that they could follow the example of the Washington Conference by disregarding its fundamental principle. International relations cannot be established on a basis of confidence except between friends. The nations at Washington were with regard to each other morally disarmed. The nations at Genoa are not. As long as Russia is under the control of men who wish to disrupt the order of society, and as long as Germany cherishes the sort of ambitions she had before she was beaten, so long will it be impossible for the nations that want justice and order and peace to deal with

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them on a basis of equality and confidence.

America did well to decline the invitation to Genoa.

THE RAILWAYS

THE American railway problem continues to be one of acute controversy. Only the experienced railway man or the highly trained financier and economist can understand all the ramifications and complications of railway finance. But there are some elementary principles which underlie the financing and operation of railways that every intelligent voter can understand and ought to understand before he expresses his opinion on railway legislation.

First, shall the railways be owned and operated by the Government at rates and on wages which do not pay the cost of operation, leaving the deficits to be made up out of general taxation? Or shall they be owned and operated as a business enterprise by individual citizens at rates and on wages which produce a reasonable profit for the industry, the entire operation to be under strict Government regulation? If we do not mistake the temper of the country, we think it to-day prefers private ownership and operation to Government ownership and operation with deficits paid by taxation.

Second, assuming that the country at large is in favor of private ownership and operation, who are the parties at interest in this controversy? They are the owners, the workers, the shippers. The owners' instinct is to raise rates and lower wages in order to assure at least a reasonable profit. The workers' instinct is to raise wages without much regard as to whether this increases rates or reduces profit. The shippers' instinct is to reduce rates without much regard to wages and with no regard at all to profits.

We make the last statement because we think that there is a general notion among shippers—and shippers are really the entire public—that the railway owners in this country are a small group of rich men who have made vast sums of money out of the public and ought now to be compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains.

In our judgment, the controversy will never reach a reasonable settlement until the wage-workers and the shippers realize that they are themselves large potential owners of the railways and that they cannot draw cash out of the business in the shape of high wages and cheap rates without finally bringing the whole industry to collapse and bankruptcy.

The reader may think it an extravagant statement to say that the employees and the shippers have a very large ownership in the railways. But a moment's consideration will show that this is the fact.

The potential owners of American railways are the bondholders. The stockholders are the operators, but a stockholder cannot receive a penny of profit until the fixed rate of interest on the bonds is paid. When the payment of interest or payments on the principal of railway bonds is defaulted, the property goes into the hands of the bondholders.

Who are the bondholders? The hundreds of thousands of men and women who have money in the savings banks and the insurance companies of the United States. One of the great New York life insurance companies has just advertised that it has twenty-five million policy-holders. Every one of those policy-holders is a railway owner, because a large part of the money which he has paid into the company in the form of premiums, and which is invested and held by the company as trustee for his benefit, is invested in railway bonds. The same thing is true of the savings banks. If a great catastrophe could be conceived which should wipe the railways of the United States out of existence, every insurance company and savings bank in the country would immediately go to smash. Thus we have the curious phenomenon of the two great bodies of American citizens who are potential owners of the railways—the wage-workers and the shippers—fighting to make their property unprofitable.

In this brief article we are not urging that rates should be higher than they are now nor objecting to the reduction of rates wherever such reductions can be advantageously made. We are simply calling upon every man or woman who has a deposit in a savings bank or a policy in a life insurance company to realize that he or she has a very real and personal interest in seeing that the railways shall be run as a self-sustaining industry.

This is what the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities is endeavoring to do. With headquarters in Baltimore, this Association, organized largely by savings bank and life insurance officers to protect the bonds which they hold in trust for their depositors and policy-holders, is collecting the facts as to equipment, operation, wages, and rates, and putting them before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is even going into engineering questions and seeking to find means by which economy and efficiency in railway operation can be encouraged and promoted. The President of this Association, Mr. S. Davies Warfield, is unusually well equipped for the work which he is endeavoring to do as a matter of public service, for he is a practical railway man, a practical savings banks man, and a practical insurance man. If his Association can succeed in getting the shippers and employees to realize their very great financial interest in the prosperity of the steam railways, an important step will have been taken towards a reasonable settlement of a controversy which affects the welfare and prosperity of the whole country.

THE FIGHT FOR THE NAVY

BOTH the President and the Secretary of State have entered into the fight to prevent a disastrous abandonment of the naval power as accorded us by the treaties which were the result of the Washington Conference.

In a letter to Representative Longworth the President said:

> I am well persuaded that it is not wise to make so drastic a cut in the naval appropriations as has been proposed in the measure now pending in the House. . . . I must believe in the good faith of the Navy Department and our naval advisers, who say very emphatically that it is impossible to maintain, within the proposed appropriations, the standard set for our Navy; which was made the base of the international conference, and which standard we have proclaimed to the world.

Secretary Hughes, in reply to a letter from Representative Rogers concerning the 5–5–3 treaty and the proposal to cut the enlisted personnel of the Navy to 67,000 men, said:

> Under this treaty the United States is allowed now to retain eighteen capital ships. You say that you are advised by the Navy Department that the proposed reduction in personnel will mean that not exceeding twelve capital ships can be kept in commission. As to this I am not qualified to express an expert opinion, but I have questioned the naval experts with whom the American delegates consulted during the recent conference, and whom we found both accurate and in sympathy with the principle of limitation by agreement, and I am advised that the proposed number of enlisted men is far below the number required to maintain our navy upon the basis contemplated by the treaty. Accepting this statement of fact, the only question would seem to be whether our Navy should be reduced below the treaty standard by the provision of personnel inadequate to maintain it. To this question I think there can be but one answer. I strongly believe that it would be most injurious to the interests of the United States not to maintain fully the standard of the treaty.

To this statement of the Secretar Representative Garrett, of Tennesse the Minority Floor Leader, said: "Th

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Keystone

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER

In next week's Outlook AGNES REPPLIER whose essays have brought delight to all those who take joy in English cleanly written, pays a striking tribute to GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Her article is a call for practical idealism in the public service

Paul Thompson

AGNES REPPLIER

Congress of the United States is only bound not to go above the 5–5–3 ratio. We are not bound legally or morally not to go below the mark set in the agreement."

It has been said—we think the story can be attributed to no less an authority than the Third Assistant Secretary of the Department of Imaginary Anecdotes—that a certain Congressman recently promised to play a game of golf on the course at Hampton. Some hours later he was picked up in an exhausted condition from the Potomac, a mile or so from Mount Vernon. After the water had been shaken from his lungs he opened his eyes. A gentleman in the craft which rescued the exhausted Congressman noticed a curious twitching of his right hand. Being familiar with the habits of statesmen, he lifted the Congressman's hand and inserted the fingers just below the top button of his vest. With his hand in this position, the Congressman was able to tell his story faintly. Those who bent over his prostrate figure heard these words: "I promised a friend to play golf at Hampton. I was not bound legally or morally to go to Hampton by railroad, boat, or airplane, so I decided to swim." Congressman Garrett, in the future, should add one more clause to any contracts which he may assume. It is not enough to bind some men morally and legally, they should be bound intelligently as well.

The effort that the Administration is making to repel the Congressional attack on the 5–5–3 ratio has been ably supported by the American Legion and its National Commander, Hanford MacNider. Certainly, when the veterans of the World War speak on the subject of preparedness they speak with authority. They know the cost of inadequate armament from bitter experience.

Here is the message which Mr. MacNider sent to the President:

> The safety of our whole country depends first of all upon the Navy. It is our first line of National defense in time of war and must be kept ready as an impregnable bulwark behind which completed National mobilization can be effected. Never again can we hope to prepare behind the fleet of another nation, as we did in the World War.
>
> That officers and men must be trained for war in time of peace was shown in the late war, when we spent the first year of our participation in expanding and training our Navy for action, due to unreadiness.
>
> The sense of false security engendered by unmanned ships would be fatal in the time of stress. The American Legion is squarely behind the Administration in its stand and believes that when the country at large awakens to the magnitude of this threat at our National safety it will make itself heard in language unmistakable.

It seems entirely probable now that the request of the Administration for at least 86,000 men will be granted. It should be borne in mind, however, that this figure is itself an abandonment of the 5–5–3 ratio. It means that we can keep eighteen battleships in commission, but it also means that some of the guns on those battleships will be unmanned and useless. It means that necessary auxiliary vessels will be tied up crewless at the docks.

Why does not the Administration frankly and courageously stand for the naval ratio it negotiated? The 5–5–3 ratio emphatically demands a naval personnel of at least 120,000.

Strangely enough, the delusion that a million men can spring to arms or battleships between sunrise and sunset still persists in the United States. If the last war could not kill it, what can?

NOT PEACE BUT JUSTICE

I HAVE received a letter from a member of a committee organized "in the interest of world peace," asking me for any word of suggestion or encouragement. The aims of this committee are eventually to secure America's entry "into some form of vital international union for the prevention of war," and immediately to secure the co-operation of America in "the Court of International Justice." Both the International Union and the International Court the letter urges as a means to secure a world peace.

I am not interested in world peace; I am greatly interested in world justice.

Americans have a right to take pride in the facts that a prominent American statesman had so important a part in forming the Court of International Justice and is represented upon its bench by so deservedly an eminent American jurist. But this Court is to be welcomed, not because it will bring world peace, but because it will promote world justice. Justice is always to be desired; peace is not always to be desired. I am glad that when the Huns attempted to establish the Pan-Germanic empire the world united to resist the attempt. The World War was worth all that it cost. If ever another attempt to establish a world empire should be made, whether

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by the Mongolian, the Slav, the Teutonic, the Latin, or the Anglo-Saxon race, I hope that it will meet with a not less determined resistance. Awful as was the tragedy of the World War, the tragedy of a world submission would have been greater. Submission would have been degradation; and degradation is infinitely worse than death.

Liberty and justice are the great needs of the world. It does not, and never will, need an organization to preserve peace with despotism and injustice. Any international union with a supreme international *power* to enforce its authority would promote neither liberty nor justice, and would be extremely perilous to peace. The world problem of to-day is not, How can we unite all the nations in one international nation? but, How, carefully preserving the rights and liberties and interests of the several nations, can they be inspired to respect one another's rights, regard one another's interests, and live harmoniously together?

LYMAN ABBOTT.

LET US LOSE OUR PATIENCE

BY MARIA MORAVSKY

ON a little West Indian island, Barbados, in a park of palms filled with fierce tropical moonlight, I saw a couple walking along the white alley. They seemed to be lovers, but their figures were bent and they walked with the uncertain steps of aged people. When they emerged from the meager shade of the royal palms, I saw that they were both gray-haired.

My companion, the jovial old owner of the hotel in which I was staying, informed me that they had been engaged for forty years.

Seeing my surprise, she hurried to explain:

"He has three unmarried sisters to support, and her parents are poor. It would be a case of beggar marrying beggar, you know. What good would come out of it? So they were putting the wedding off from year to year, waiting for better days. He was expecting to receive a legacy from his old aunt in England, who forgot to die. She is still living, and they are still waiting for a steamer bringing the news."

Doesn't it seem to you that most of us act as if we were living on a little island, waiting for better days, for a steamer to come and bring us news from the country of unfulfilled dreams?

When we are in school, we wait for holidays. When we grow up, we wait for love. When we are out of work, we wait for a position. When we have a position, we wait for vacations. Not only individuals, but whole nations are in a perpetual state of waiting. I remember the uncertain months when Russia waited for the war. People would read the newspapers, which foreshadowed the future disaster, with the feverish eagerness of a lover waiting for his first love meeting. When the war came, and the nation realized all its horrors, they began to wait for a revolution—to release them. Now, after several successive revolutions, they are waiting for the blockade to be lifted.

The farmers of all the world are always waiting for a good harvest. All humanity is waiting for real civilization to come.

I came to this country after I had exhausted my patience waiting in bread-lines, sugar-lines, and all other kind of lines.

Is all this universal waiting necessary? How big a part of it may be cut down?

I think waiting is a very harmful state of mind. Waiting is the anæmic child of patience. It gives life to inactivity. I hate the grandchild as well as its grandfather.

Patience was considered the greatest virtue of the Russians—at least our priests called it so. I think it was our greatest national curse. Thank God, we rid ourselves of it at last. Patience was killed in Russia by the first shots fired in the Revolution. Unfortunately, there were too many of these shots. I ascribe this to prolonged waiting; too many years of patience are apt to produce poisonous hatred.

I don't see why patience is listed among the virtues. I think it ought to be put on the index list. It ought to be considered a sin. The very word "patience" ought to be crossed out from any decent vocabulary.

Let us analyze what patience is. How was the illusion formed that patience is a virtue?

When we build something—a house or a play—we need great patience to adjust the parts, to perfect the whole. But it is not the patience itself which gives results. It is patience combined with creative effort. Let us call this combination creative patience. The effort without patience would be like meat without salt. But patience by itself is like salt without meat.

And yet many of us strive to live on this salt alone. In Russia we have a saying about these senselessly patient people: "They wait by the sea for good weather to come." I think the saying suits the American climate also. How many Americans are constantly expecting "something to turn up"! How many wait with truly Russian patience for the cost of living to be reduced, for universal peace to be established!

In a great many cases this kind of patience is just disguised cowardice. It is so much easier to be virtuously waiting than uncannily impatient. Impatience means activity, even if this activity is worked out only in swearing.

I advocate swearing. Individual swearing relieves one's soul, and collective swearing forms what the politicians call "indignant public opinion."

The psychoanalysts state that many a case of insanity is due to suppressed anger and forced cheerfulness. Statistics show that more women than men grow insane. No wonder! they are the patient sex.

Every pain, mental or physical, becomes more unendurable and destructive when choked off.

In Russia a village midwife encourages a mother in her childbirth hours: "Cry hard, my good woman, cry hard!"

Extreme patience seems to me as harmful for a nation in need of reforms as for an individual in pain. Deprived of collective swearing and complaining at the time when the new order of things is about to be born, the whole nation may grow insane and plunge into a chaos of the most violent revolution.

Take warning from the Russians. They had the reputation of being the most patient nation in Europe. And in one sudden outburst they swept away the Czar. And they did not stop there. Their outbreaks were so thunderous because they lost their patience too late.

The American public is extremely patient. I have seen a characteristic example of it on a train platform. The guard was eating an ice-cream cone. He was so preoccupied with this that he forgot to open the gate when the train arrived. It was a sight—as you Americans say—a sweating crowd (it was in July) standing on one side of the barred door, and the string of empty coaches going away on the other side. The train went, and nobody complained about it. The public thought that it was as it ought to be—"The authorities know best."

In the meantime the "authority" glanced up from his half-finished ice-cream cone and saw the "overlooked" train. For a second he appeared perplexed. He knew that if the crowd learned the real reason why the train departed empty he would be mobbed But his embarrassment did not last long He knew the psychology of the American public. So with an air of utter indifference he returned to his ice-cream The crowd waited patiently another half an hour.

What would happen if the public lost

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its patience? People would push aside the guard, mount the cars, and ride on. But I am afraid that to suggest such a thing in America is considered preaching sedition.

There is the feeling here that the ignorant guard, eating leisurely his ice-cream cone, always knows better. The authority of guards is seldom questioned. You are patient, like the Japanese. And this seems to me to be an ominous sign.

Many things would be settled without much trouble if people did not stay patient too long. Let us see what would happen if individuals lost their patience. A man waiting for his vacation, for instance. I knew one who was denied it for four years. He worked for a big concern, and was well paid. But every summer when he applied for two weeks of fresh air he was invariably answered: "Maybe next July. Sorry, but we cannot spare you this time."

Finally he lost his patience and just went away. He enjoyed four months of country bliss. He was fully aware that he would lose his position, but the long-needed rest seemed to him worth the loss. He told me: "I became so nervous and desperate the last days in my stuffy office that I felt like killing the boss. Now I can understand why I hated him so."

When he came back from the country, the same firm accepted him again because he was too good a worker—they could not afford to lose him.

Now this was an exceptional case. He might have been discharged. But would that be more harmful to him than constant work with unfulfilled longing for the joys of real country summer? I doubt it. One situation can be replaced by another, while joy of life cannot be replaced by the best-paid work.

What would happen if the whole Nation lost its patience? If Americans decided, for instance, that they are not going to pay increased rents for their dwellings? They would simply stop paying them, taking the risk of being thrown out from their homes. But the landlords cannot dispossess millions of people. The courts would not be able to examine all the cases. It would require a colossal army of policemen! Thousands of new judges! Millions of expenses! The rent profiteers would be compelled to give in.

The same thing with food. If you lost your patience and refused to buy meat for a week, the butchers would come and bring it to your kitchen door for a minimum price. It wouldn't hurt any one to go without meat for a few weeks; doctors say it would refresh people's stomachs. In the up-to-date menageries even tigers fast once a week—they are given nothing but milk on Mondays. They roar pitifully (yes, a roar may sound pitiful—I have heard them) and grow angry, but next day they are as playful as kittens. If grown-up beasts who were designed by nature to be fed on meat can endure such treatment, I don't see any reason why human beings could not refrain from meat for a few weeks. It would be just a matter of temporary inconvenience.

But the great middle class of America is spoiled by comforts. The comparatively well-to-do hate to break from their daily habits. This is the reason that it is so hard to organize here any strike of consumers.

I often think about the possibility of another kind of strike of consumers, a strike which should concern mental food. Every day more and more people realize how lowbrow, how harmful, immoral, and inartistic are the majority of motion-picture films. I have heard the audience laughing during the most tragic scenes of film melodramas. I have heard them complaining when leaving the theater:

"Why do they stage such mush nowadays? I have not seen a decent film for months!"

I have heard my friends the intellectuals violently criticising "this universal drug!" But both intellectuals and common people go to the "movies," sinfully often, because, they say, "there is nowhere else to go."

If the audience refused to consume this canned food that the movies offer them, if for a month or two the theaters stood empty, the managers would understand that the American audience is not an under-developed weak-minded mob, eternally admiring "a girl in his arms and a bundle of money at his feet." They would realize that the mental level of the public is much higher than that of their patented screen dramas' manufacturers.

But "we must spend the evening somewhere!" and "all this boycotting inconveniences one so!" Here is the real reason for being patient—fear of immediate inconveniences. The Nation is like a faint-hearted man with a toothache. He would painfully suffer minor pain for weeks because he is afraid of the dentist's chair. The moment his wife offers to take him there he attempts a cheerful smile and assures her: "Oh, don't bother, dear, it disturbs me very little."

Americans realize perfectly well that their Nation has quite a few decaying teeth to be pulled out, but they try to look cheerful before the face of the world and assure themselves, with their smile of traditional optimism: "Oh, well, after all, we are better off than any other nation!"

This seems to a foreigner to be a very poor consolation. Many other nations, in Europe, are beggars nowadays. Is there much pride in being higher up than your starving neighbors?

After a few years of studying America, I have formed the opinion that this country might not only be better, but the best one. I think Americans are too young a nation to accept for long the toothless European virtue of patient waiting. When one loses his patience, one finds his courage.

(C) Keystone

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE AND LADY DOYLE

NOVELIST AND SPIRITUALIST

IN the next issue of The Outlook the author of "THE FRIENDLY ARCTIC" will write about the author of the Sherlock Holmes stories.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's talks about spiritism have excited all sorts of comment, serious and sardonic.

This personal impression of Sir Arthur and his family and professional life from the famous Arctic explorer is timely and attractive.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON

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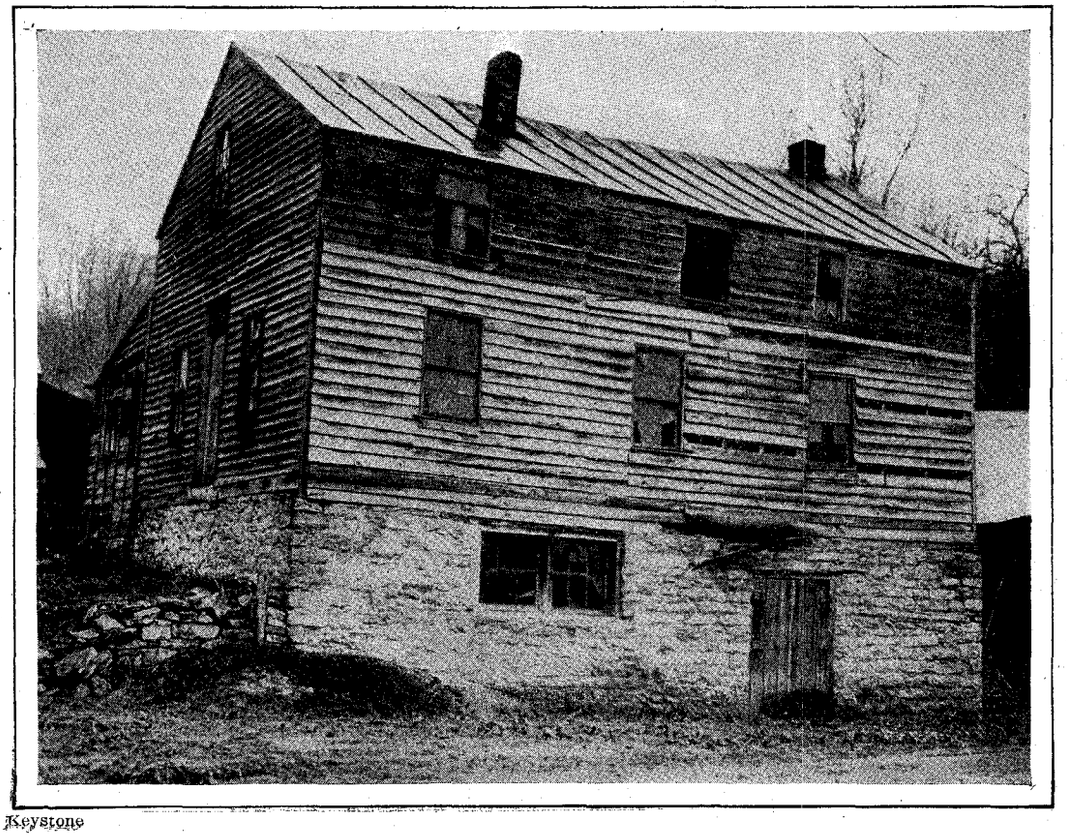
FANES OF FAITH AND PATRIOTISM

International

DESTRUCTION OF THE FAMOUS CHURCH OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA

Ste. Anne de Beaupré was probably the most famous shrine in America, attracting as it did countless thousands of afflicted people every year, many of whom left their crutches at the church door as a testimony to the power of the relics to work miracles, which seemed effective even if in some cases they proved only temporary in their results



Keystone

THE OLD TANNERY AT POINT PLEASANT, OHIO, IN WHICH GENERAL GRANT WORKED AS A YOUNG MAN

The centennial of the birth of General Grant, April 27, will attract thousands to the site of the house which once stood on the main street of Point Pleasant where General Grant was born. President Harding will make the address on the occasion

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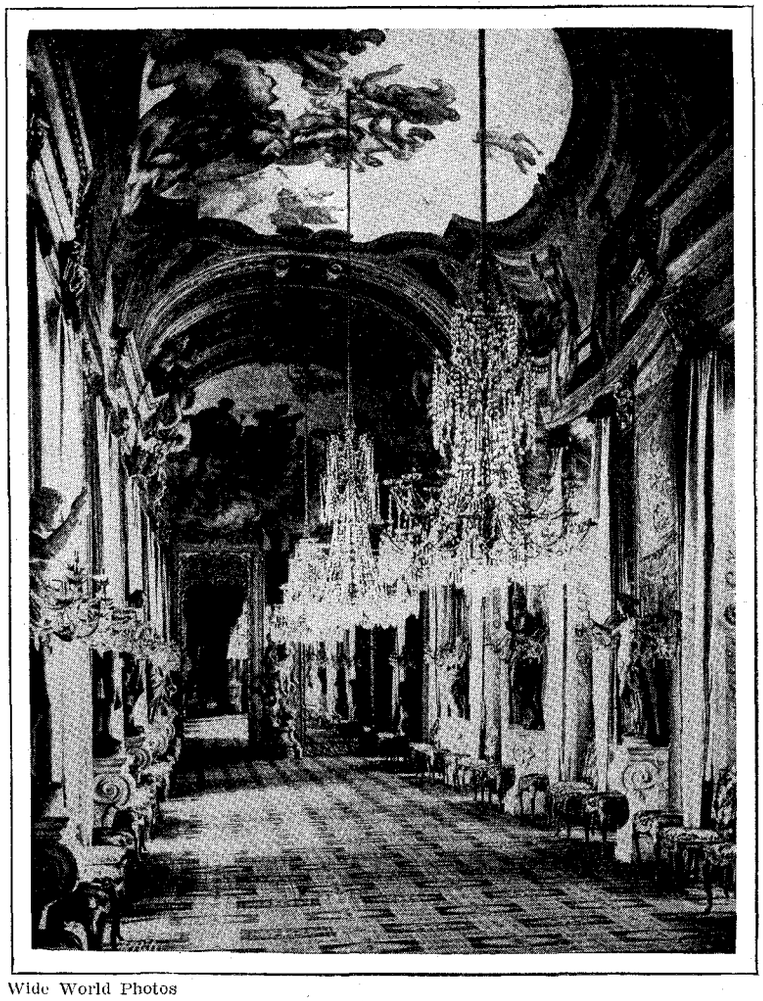
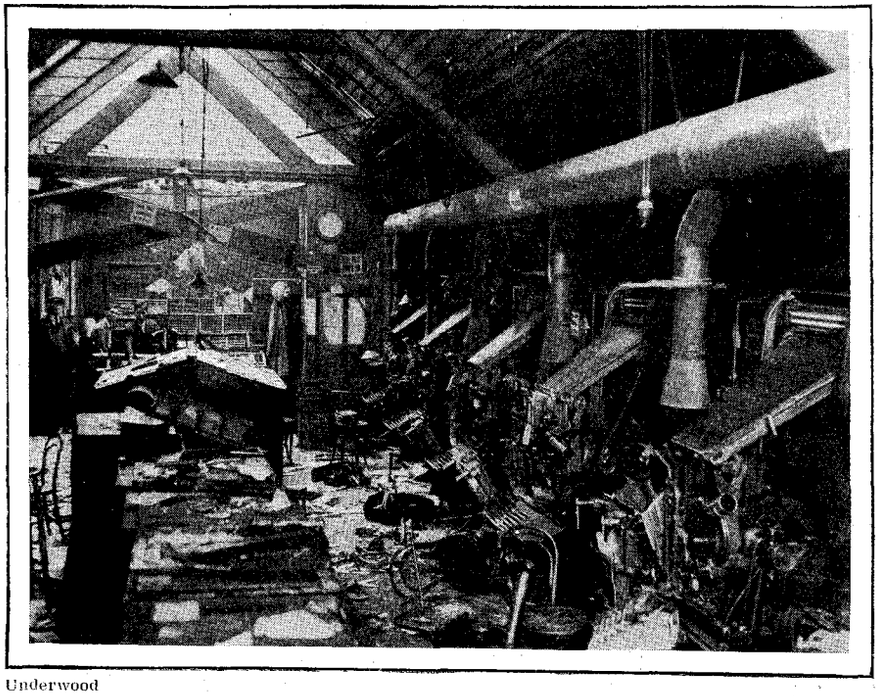
TWO BRANDS OF POLITICAL ARGUMENT

HALL IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT GENOA WHERE THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD

The rococo decoration of this gallery is characteristic of the period when the palace was built



Wide World Photos



Underwood

OFFICES OF THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" IN DUBLIN WHICH WERE WRECKED BY ARMED RAIDERS WHO OPPOSED THE NEWSPAPER'S POLICY

This picture shows a part of the composing-room after the rioters had wrought their destruction. The battery of linotypes at the right, it will be seen, have been pretty badly damaged, and the place in general presents the appearance of a mess of printer's "pi"

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THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VIENNA

MISUNDERSTANDINGS

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM WILLIAM C. GREGG

THERE is misunderstanding between America and Europe on several points. We think they are bankrupt; they believe us rich beyond imagination. Both views are wrong and are leading to serious results.

Europe has worlds of fixed assets, but is short of ready cash. We have some of the latter, but, compared to the fixed assets of Europe, we are bankrupts. Europe has been making houses, bridges, roads, canals, palaces, and art treasures for eight hundred years, while our serious work of a similar kind is covered by one century; the development of two-thirds of the fixed assets of the United States has really occurred within the last forty years.

I was talking with a Frenchman recently in Havre. I asked about the harbor improvement. He said, "You know Havre is a new town." "How old?" I asked. "Four hundred years." The city of Rouen near by, with its wonderful Cathedral, is a thousand years old.

Every country in Europe bristles with accumulated assets. Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany make an American open his mouth in contemplation. Perhaps the most interesting country is Austria. I can best present my idea by comparing Vienna with Chicago and Philadelphia; all these cities have approximately the same number of inhabitants.

If the improvements, both public and private, of all kinds were appraised on the same basis, the total value of Vienna would equal the combined value of Chicago and Philadelphia.

It is true that a man may live in a palace and if he have neither food nor fuel he may perish, but before he perishes he will first exchange some of his movables for his necessities; when such resources are exhausted, he will either hustle or beg. There is, however, such a thing as genteel begging while keeping the movable assets.

Instances are known where Vienna semi-aristocrats are receiving aid from the Friends Society and retain their servants. The Friends (Quakers) are supported by many sturdy workers in England and America who never had a servant and never expect to have one. These Viennese servants receive almost no pay, and this item is only of value as it illustrates the tendency of aristocracy to accept charity partly for the purpose of avoiding changes and sacrifices.

NEXT WEEK William C. Gregg, Staff Correspondent of The Outlook in Europe, delves into the mysteries of Continental finance. The overturn in monetary values is graphically shown in a story which Mr. Gregg tells of a man in Vienna who bought a houseful of furniture before the war on credit. The bill was not paid until recently. The Court decided that the man who bought the furniture need not pay more than the number of kronen called for in the original bill. So the debtor sold one chair for the needed amount and squared the account.

There are strange phases of the financial spree which Mr. Gregg describes.

FEATHER BEDS

Let me offer one illustration which is intended to be humorous but carries a seed for thought. I estimate that the six million inhabitants of Austria have six million feather beds (not counting the spare rooms). If you were to round up six million Americans and take a census of their feather beds, you would find only a baker's dozen, yet our climate averages colder than Austria.

These six million feather beds are worth, say, $20 apiece, or a total of $120,000,000, yet no one ever thinks of selling a feather bed or a "down" bed, worth much more. A feather bed is a commodity having a gold exchange

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value in the principal markets of the world; any calculation will show that they are worth in Austria much more than the entire value of their paper money. I haven't space to follow this fluffy thought further, but the possibilities of using feather beds as currency instead of paper (about as bulky) might engage the attention of our near-economists.

ART TREASURES

In Vienna there are literally hundreds of palaces with interior magnificence rivaled only by a dozen private houses in America. Marble stairways lead to splendid rooms richly finished in carved woods. The walls are hung with paintings and tapestries or filled with mirrors to reflect the succession of polished floors and wonderful glass chandeliers. Several public art galleries and museums continue to thrill the visiting American, the climax being the trip to the Emperor's palace to see the walls hung with Gobelin tapestries.

LUMBER AND FUEL

The forests of Austria have evidently been carefully conserved. I gather from recent statistics that the standing timber has a value of well over two hundred million dollars, and a quarter of the whole could be marketed without seriously harming the industry.

LIVE STOCK

The present Austria was not invaded or ravished by war. A census in 1919 showed 39 horses and 322 cattle per 1,000 inhabitants, with 182 hogs thrown in for fat.

I will not weary my reader with statistics—we are comparing the wealth of Europe and America. Americans have been sending money and food to Austria to "save the starving;" personally, I think the Austrians would have handled their own problems if we had kept away, and it would have been better for them. They have plenty of assets now. They should work out their own way to use them.

A BULL BOUGHT IN SWITZERLAND BY THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND PRESENTED TO AUSTRIAN FARMERS

Vienna is still a world center of medical science, art, and music. She has intelligence enough to know her problems and the remedy. It really does not help Austrians to have the Friends (Quakers) Society purchase blooded bulls in Switzerland with charity money and distribute them in Austria to improve the local breed, while the Austrian farmers sell their surplus cattle to the Italians because they get paid in better money than if they sell at home. This looks as though the Quakers had so much money it was difficult to spend it scrupulously.

FICTITIOUS AMERICAN WEALTH

Europe has got a very wrong impression about American wealth, partly from the extravagance of a few of our rich tourists, and partly from the way our Army spent money. The Australian army was also a very generous spender, yet Europe is not looking to that country to furnish it credit.

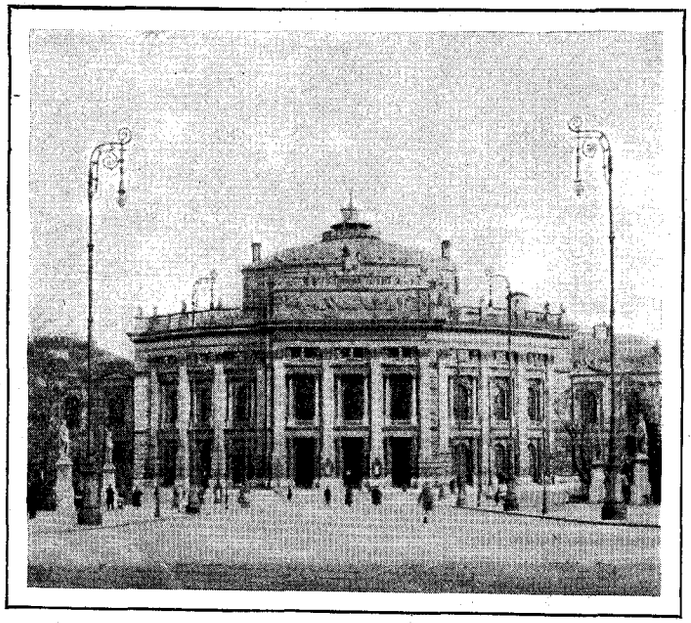
The United States statistics of total wealth are unfortunate and misleading. Our fixed assets do not at all compare with those of Europe. Unfortunately, we have allowed our land values to increase, much to the sorrow of taxpayers. We have about 2,000,000,000 acres of area; whether we value it at $25 or $50 an acre does not add one penny to our real wealth, but the total impresses Europe.

Australia has 3,500,000,000 acres. If they allowed their land values to reach $10 an acre, it would make them the richest people in the world per capita. Yes, and on the tax books. But Europe does not expect credits from Australia, and she must understand that the bulk of the so-called wealth of America consists of fictitious land values, whether farms or city lots.

Some years ago a Western man complained that it was hard to tell whether real estate was an asset or a liability. During the war it seemed to be an asset when wheat sold at $3 a bushel and cotton at 40 cents a pound, but the taxation liability has so asserted itself since that people do not call unsalable land wealth.

It will be fortunate if some one can call the real American situation to the attention of Genoa. If they can understand that our liquid assets are mostly our war debt, held so far on a gold basis of value, and that our fixed assets, such as they are, do not compare with those countries seeking our aid, and could not be loaned if we tried, they might see and heed the writing on the wall—*Save yourself or perish.*

America sees it as applying to herself. There is no suggestion in world conditions that other nations can save us, hence our views and actions are nearer sane and normal than those of extravagant, expectant, and un-self-reliant Europe.



ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY FINE VIENNESE THEATERS (NOTE THE STATUARY ON THE STREET)

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A HUNDRED ACRES OF INDUSTRIAL IDLENESS

THE TEXTILE STRIKE IN THE LARGEST COTTON-MILL IN THE WORLD

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BY HERBERT ATCHINSON JUMP

IF you are on foot, it takes an hour and a quarter to encircle the plant of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in Manchester, New Hampshire. Its fifty buildings make it the largest cotton-mill in the world. The hundred and thirty acres of its floor space would make a good-sized farm. Every day it used to weave five hundred miles of cloth. Around it, and created by it and serving it, lies a city of eighty thousand souls, a "cottonopolis" of New England, modestly ambitious to vie with the more famous Manchester of old England.

Now for a month and a half this great plant has been almost like the dead city of Pompeii. The New England textile strike was timed to reach Manchester on February 13, and it kept to its schedule. Seventeen thousand operatives are idle in this town, and to help the unemployed kill time heavy but useless platoons of them, eight and ten in a group, are assigned to promenade as pickets back and forth in front of some of the twenty-seven gates of the silent factory area. But hardly a living soul passes in or out of those portals. A stolid policeman is noticed now and then somewhere above the horizon, but time seems to hang heavily on his hands also, so he gossips with one of the female pickets. Utter peace, uninteresting emptiness, the droning quietude of a mid-August Saturday afternoon—these are the amazing external aspects of the mightiest strike that ever invaded New Hampshire. Meanwhile forty thousand toilers and dependents are losing a wage income of $50,000 per day, another ten thousand of the merchant class are indirectly suffering serious economic pressure, and the whole life of this overgrown mill village is shot through with partisanship, apprehension, and pessimism.

The particular apologia for their wage cut published by the mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts, last week was the need of lowering production cost to meet, and also to facilitate, a decreasing cost of living. Not a syllable was lisped about Southern competition. Was it because the owners of the Lawrence mills were also owners of mills below the Mason and Dixon line? But in Manchester the statements of the gigantic Amoskeag are to the effect that Southern competition is so brutally insistent, depriving them successively in the last few years of their easy market for one kind of cotton goods after another, that a twenty per cent cut in wages and an increase of from forty-eight to fifty-four hours a week are absolutely necessary to preserve the industry.

The strike was more than five weeks old before any active battle of publicity was joined. The Manchester Ministerial Association, on the very day the struggle began, organized to hear the evidence of both sides and to proffer its services to bring the contending parties together for conference. But their invitation was courteously declined by the Amoskeag, though the operatives were present in a willing mood. On March 6, however, the mill men published a half-page advertisement in the city papers of the State, which appeared subsequently in practically every village paper of New Hampshire. Their main points are as follows:

1. In twenty years the number of spindles in the South has increased 190 per cent to 15,949,000; in the North, the increase was only 41 per cent to 20,776,000.

2. Wages in Northern mills average 30 to 40 per cent more than in Southern mills.

3. "Working forty-eight hours a week with wages at last year's level the company cannot turn out goods in competition with Southern mills."

4. While it has been stated that there was a vote of 12,400 in favor of a strike, it is currently reported that not more than 3,500 workers voted at all.

To this pronouncement of the Amoskeag the answer of the operatives might be summarized as follows:

1. The reason for the Amoskeag's poor business lately is not Southern competition, but a lack of a world market and a generally disturbed economic condition of society.

2. It is unnecessary to impose a fifty-four-hour week upon the women operatives of New Hampshire, where only one million spindles are running in the whole State, when there are twelve million spindles running successfully and profitably in Maine and California, where the forty-eight-hour week is guaranteed by law.

3. The wage of the Southern operative is usually supplemented by services rendered him by the mill village—low rent, free light, sewerage, garden space, all furnished by the company—to an extent figured by them as equivalent to $4.30 per week. Add this "payment in kind" to the money wage, and the total return to the worker is practically the same North and South—$18.71 in the North, and $18.35 in the South.

4. The last ten years have been the years of keenest Southern competition. Yet in these years the Amoskeag made profits of $30,502,459. In these years it averaged to make annual profits nearly 7¾ times as great as in 1895–1901. The dividend paid in 1921 represented a rate of 75 per cent on the capitalization as it stood before 1907. Capitalization has been increased from $4,000,000 to $44,500,000 since 1906, and every dollar has come from the profits. Does it seem probable that with prosperity like this and with a present surplus of $37,000,000 the Amoskeag is actually forced to make the cut at this time which it has announced?

5. As to the strike vote, the announcement of the wage cut drove non-union operatives into the unions in a veritable stampede; and the vote as reported was an honest one.

So much for the briefs by the attorneys of the two parties. No public comment in appraisal of their relative merits has been made by the local press, by the Catholic clergy, by the Protestant pulpit, or by any influential citizen. A large part of the city is studiously mum There have been approximately 120 issues of our three newspapers since the strike began, and only once in that time has the strike had editorial mention, and this was a dignified plea for arbitration.

But the reasons for the non-committal silence are not at all strange. People really are not sure which way to vote Idealism is at war with hard-headed common sense. The appalling fact that logically there is no permanent reason why the textile industry should prosper in New Hampshire in competition with the South suggests visions of business bankruptcy for the "Queen City on the Merrimac" that assuredly work in the company's favor. This holds even among the social-minded friends of industrial progress. Nor have the trade unions in this State always commended themselves to a conservative public either by their policies or by their leadership. And Manchester feels from the depths of her corporate soul that she simply must have the Amoskeag and its corpulent pay-roll if she is to exist at all

On the other hand, the man who buys a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread or deposits a ten-dollar bill in the bank all up and down our Manchester streets is probably an operative—and of course it is not good policy to side against him The presence of a sure and steady forty-eight-hour-week law in Massachusetts, moreover, seems to raise some question in the lay mind as to whether the textile industry in New Hampshire could not worry along, if it wanted to, on the shorter working basis. In consequence of this nexus of motives, a man talks it over confidentially with his wife or his

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partner; but he is almost laughably a searcher for information, not a giver of opinions, when you converse with him on the car or at the club.

Meanwhile James Starr, the International Vice-President of the United Textile Workers and leader of the strike, is a gentleman. Chief M. J. Healy, who presides over the police of the city, is one of the finest, most capable, most experienced police executives in the country. The operatives are 99½ per cent law-abiding. The corporation has been so humane and friendly in its treatment of its help through many decades as to have the real affection of a very large number. There has not been a single complaint pressed in court against a striker in the forty days of picketing and strike agitation.

All in all, this strike is a specimen of the species so unique as almost to take one's breath away. It really reminds one of the poet's line

As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.

One wonders whether it is anything but a dream strike.

Manchester, New Hampshire,
March 25.

WHY DO THEY STRIKE?

BY LEE WELLING SQUIER

SIX hundred thousand men in the coal-mining industry quitting work on April 1!

Miners are perennial strikers. The first strike record in history is that of the miners at Laurium, about thirty miles from Athens. Criminals, or slaves by birth, by purchase, by war, male and female, were leased from the Government or from private owners, stripped, their bodies painted, chained in gangs, and driven under the lash to the breaking of rock in subterranean caverns and carrying the broken pieces to the mouth of the shaft. About twenty thousand of them quit work and made a desperate attack on the Spartan garrison of Decelia. They were met by an offer of compromise, which sent them back to their tasks. Later one thousand of them—the most hardy—struck again, captured the castle of Sunion, killed their overseers, seized the arms of the armories, and laid waste the country round. They were eventually defeated by Heraklitos, and many of them were tortured to death by brutalities including crucifixion.

In all the world during the past twenty-three centuries there is no record of a larger percentage of strikes in any industry than mining. In our own country the record of industrial disturbances is scant prior to the advent of the means of quick communication—steam, post, and telegraph—and the establishment of centralized bureaus of statistics and record. In 1881 the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington published the result of its efforts at gathering the records of strikes from the files of the various States, covering the period from 1741 to 1880. In those one hundred and thirty-nine years the records showed but 1,491 strikes and lockouts in all industries, which was probably only a fraction of the whole number, since in 1880 alone there were 610 strikes.

From 1881 to 1905 coal-mining strikes numbered 3,336, which was 9.08 per cent of the total in all industries; 17,025 mining operations were stopped on an average of 50.9 days, during which 2,006,353 men were thrown out of employment.

The strike is a very expensive industrial "pastime." The Government estimates that the total loss to industry in this country through the strikes recorded from 1880 to 1900 was not less than $450,000,000, an average of nearly $22,000,000 per year. The great anthracite-coal strike of 1902, in which 147,000 men were out of employment from May 12 to October 23, is estimated to have caused a loss of from ninety to one hundred million dollars. The estimate made by the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information is itemized in the table printed above.

LOSSES CAUSED BY THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

Strikers' loss in wages	$27,100,000
Loss to operators in coal sales	30,000,000
Loss to railways in freight	9,000,000
Loss to business men in coal region	13,000,000
Loss to business men outside of coal region	7,300,000
Cost of maintaining police at mines	1,000,000
Cost of maintaining company men, non-union	200,000
Cost to Pennsylvania for troops in the field	250,000
Damage to mines by flooding and non-use	9,000,000
Total losses	$96,850,000

The Maryland Bureau says: "These estimates are very conservative as compared with those of the New York 'Herald,' 'Journal,' and other papers, and are absolutely inside figures." The Bureau did not compute the losses to public utilities, which are accentuated when makeshifts and adjustments are applied, as, for example, in the case of the Manchester Gas, Light and Coke, Ltd., which is reported in the Manchester "Guardian" of February 11, 1922, to have suffered a net loss of nearly a half million pounds sterling through the recent coal strike in England—upwards of $2,000,000 for just one public service plant.

Some conception of the aggregate wage loss which miners endure through strikes may be gained by reference to the tabulation taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, published by the Government Printing Office in May, 1920, covering the strikes in the bituminous mines in this country during the thirteen years from 1907 to 1919, and printed at the foot of this page.

The same authority gives the average individual earnings per hour in bituminous mining as 49.9 cents and the average hours worked per day as 6.8; from which it appears that the average daily earnings of these men were $3.2435. On this basis, bituminous miners lost in wages during the thirteen years by strikes the sum of $252,127,368—an average of $19,394,412 per year, an individual average of $126.62. The record indicates that about one-sixth of the

TIME LOST THROUGH STRIKES IN BITUMINOUS MINES, 1907–19

Year.	Number of Strikers.	Working Days Lost.	Average Days Lost per Man.
1907	32,540	462,392	14
1908	145,145	5,449,938	38
1909	24,763	723,634	29
1910	218,493	19,250,524	88
1911	41,413	983,737	24
1912	311,056	12,527,305	40
1913	135,395	3,049,412	22.5
1914	161,720	11,013,667	68
1915	67,190	2,467,431	37
1916	170,633	3,344,566	19.5
1917	160,240	2,348,399	15
1918	79,395	508,526	6.4
1919	446,436	15,603,567	35
Totals	1,994,419	77,733,118	507.5
Average per year	153,168	5,979,470	38.9

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bituminous miner's time is lost in strikes.

If the same averages hold good now, the 450,000 bituminous miners in this strike will lose $1,459,575 per day, a total of $36,489,375 per month of 25 working days. According to the same Government authority, the anthracite workers in 1919 had average earnings of 61.6 cents per hour and their day averaged 7.4 working hours, which indicates average daily earnings of $4.5584. The 150,000 anthracite miners, therefore, stand to lose $683,760 daily through the strike, or $17,094,000 per month. The combined loss of wages in the two fields will be about $2,143,335 per day, or $52,866,700 per month. The loss to the operators, after the present stocks above ground are worked off, will be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 per month, estimating their net profit at an average of 50 cents per ton in normal competitive times.

The record of permanent gains to labor by use of "the strike" weapon is not encouraging. The Government made an analysis some time since of 3,336 strikes which affected 17,025 separate establishments and caused 2,460,743 employees to lose 739,847 working days. In 3,832 establishments the strike was successful, in 4,766 it was partially successful, and it failed entirely in 8,447 establishments. At another time the Government made an analysis of the "loss and gain" by strikes in 5,443 typical industries. The average loss of wages during the period of strike was $20.43, and the average gain in wages by reason of the strike was 27 cents per day. It was found that the loss was not made up by the increase in wages until after seventy-six days of work. The Southwestern Inter-State Coal Operators' Association published a statement in 1920 to the effect that in the Kansas (Fourteenth District) field during the forty-five months ending December 31, 1919, there had been 705 separate coal-mine strikes, affecting 107,392 men, and resulting in the loss of $3,866,780 in wages during the strike period; and that *through all these strikes the miners gained an aggregate of $852.83!*

The impartial observer, at the outset of this coal strike, finds the odds very greatly against the miner. They may be summed up as follows:

1. The miner is facing enormous losses, against which his possible gains seem scarcely worth while. In the anthracite field the maximum demand is for twenty per cent increase in pay. If the strike should continue only one month, and then the miner be granted the increase he asks, he would have to work 125 days before the increase in his pay covers his wages lost during the strike. And if the strike lasts three months and then the increase be granted, he will have to work more than a year before the increase will make up his strike loss.

2. There has probably been no time in the history of coal mining in America when a general suspension of mining would have hurt the operators less than it would now. The season is at hand when the demand for anthracite is small and may be met for some time to come from stocks accumulated and stored. In the bituminous field it is an open secret that there has been an enormous over-development of coal mines. The high prices during the war caused an increase of working mines from about four thousand to nearly ten thousand. The larger, long-established operators would be delighted to "endure" a disturbance that would close many of the small competitors and turn about one-third of the present force of miners into other occupations.

3. At the outset the public is showing only a passive interest in the struggle. It is relieved to learn that the miner is not complaining over mine conditions. It believes that it is a far cry from the conditions against which the miners at Laurium struck twenty-three centuries ago to the conditions in the worst mine in America. It knows that the average American mine is a parlor compared with those of antiquity or of many other countries to-day. It takes pride in the knowledge that the miner in America works under the protections which science and law and humanity and philanthropy provide in abundance. It knows that rarely does the miner have just cause of complant on the ground of brutality or harshness, and that Boards of Conciliation have been adjudicating all such matters to the general satisfaction of all parties concerned. The public is not greatly concerned over a possible shortage of coal. It has been assured that the supply will be adequate for at least three months, and that, if need be, foreign coal can be brought in as ship ballast to postpone the pinch. The public, however, would be agitated if it thought this strike would raise the price of coal; for it knows well that it is now paying twice as much for coal as it paid ten years ago, and it feels that the price should now come down along with that of other materials if the Nation is to return to normal manufacturing and general prosperity.

The majority of the miners may not know much, and certainly care less, about the odds against them in this strike. But their leaders know. The nineteen demands they have brought forward for discussion are but the first skirmish line of the big battle they hope to bring about. The operators meet the demand of the miners for more pay, whether in cash or in shorter time for the same wages, with insistence that the consumer will not pay more for coal, which would be necessary if the labor cost of producing it is increased; that, indeed, the price of coal should be reduced, and to accomplish that the miners' wages should be decreased. The miner retorts that the price of coal can be reduced and wages increased at the same time by elimination of waste in production and distribution and decrease of excessive and diversified profits; and that the way to reform the whole industry is to Nationalize it; that Government ownership or, at least, control would correct the inequities that now exist in the apportionment of the shares of profit that should go to labor and to capital in this industry which is fundamentally essential to the comfort, welfare, and prosperity of all the people.

Labor leaders admit that this is the real line of battle, and that they will "fight it out along this line if it takes all summer." The first line of battle contains approximately six hundred thousand men. The reserves comprise practically all the forces of organized labor on this continent.

At this point the public becomes an interested party to the controversy. Men and women are beginning to ask themselves and more and more frequently one another: Is there no way to eliminate the waste of strikes and shut-downs, the loss of productive energy, disturbances of allied and dependent industries, with all the resultant suffering, distress, privation, ill health, and loss of National wealth? Is not the very occasion of a strike an indictment of our whole economic system? And if the walk-out of workers is followed, as, alas! it has been too often, by violence and bloodshed and destruction of life and property, necessitating the employment of the police and military power of the State or the Nation to restore order and to compel respect for and obedience to law, is it much different from war? In other words, have we attained civilization, or are we still partly barbarian and at times savage?

In pondering these questions, the public is about ready to strike against the strike. Every wage strike involves a question of economics, and that question is not answered by force, compulsion, or compromise agreements. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," said the Carpenter of Nazareth. And the public is saying, "Yes, and he should get it without spending one-sixth of his time fighting for it." But what is "his hire"? Is it mere subsistence, just enough to keep ahead in the flight from starvation? Is it a little more—something for the "rainy day"—and if so, how much more? Is "his hire" regulated by an "iron law of wages," by the condition of a community or State or National "labor fund," apportioned by an economic law among the various branches of industry? Is labor a commodity, like raw materials, to be bought in the lowest market and then pushed and crowded for all that can be got out of it? Or is labor entitled by the law of God, not yet understood by employers, to a share in the distribution of the products of industry, not measured and limited by subsistence, but by the value of the laborer's strength and skill and endurance, by the value of his life as an essential factor in the production of National wealth?

There must be an economic law by

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which labor's share of the wealth it produces can be determined and apportioned. Like the law of gravitation in nature, it is fundamental and inexorable, and awaits a Newton to announce and describe it. In the meantime the public is awaking to the necessity of setting up the machinery for the adjustment of the ever-recurring controversies between employed and employer. It has grown very weary of strikes and the rumors and threats of strikes—the attempt to solve essential economic problems by an appeal to mere physical force and coercion.

"THE ISLAND WHERE TIME HAS STOOD STILL"

BY RALPH S. MURRAY

MUCH interest has been turned of late to the problem as to whether the entire island of Haiti, consisting of La République d'Haiti and La Republica Dominicana, should be left to its destiny and the American occupation withdrawn. Great tales of torture have reached the ears of the American public. Stories of unbelievable cruelty on the part of members of the United States Marine Corps have been promulgated by agents of both the island Governments in an effort to justify their repeated demands upon the Washington Government to withdraw the forces of Occupation, and, as a result, delegation after delegation has been sent on trips of "official investigation," only to return thoroughly convinced that those tales of the maltreatment of natives were absolutely without substance or gross exaggerations.

But still the discontent prevails. The press in Santo Domingo City freely and unrestrictedly slanders the Americans and everything that pertains to the Military Government. But why? Why do the Dominican people fail to appreciate what the Occupation has done for them? Why are they not satisfied with the peace and quietude that now exists under the present régime? These are questions that no one has yet attempted to answer. Still, there must be a solution. What is it?

My efforts to get back of the Dominican mind to determine what train of thought tends to develop the typical run of discontent which has always been the chief source of trouble throughout the seventy-six years of the established Republic were greatly facilitated by my direct association with Dominicans as an officer in the Dominican National Constabulary. This enabled me to classify the Dominican people as two distinct groups—two bodies that are as fatal a combination for successful government as is a third party in a love affair. Those units are a semi-educated group of narrow-minded political grafters and the great illiterate, easily swayed peon population. That is where the trouble starts. That is the fundamental reason that the Dominican Republic since being declared an independent Government has seen no less than forty-three Presidents take the oath of office only to be assassinated or driven from the chair by mushroom revolutions that have arisen overnight at the instigation of would-be rulers of the opposite party, who in turn have met with a like finish after a brief sojourn in the Presidential Palace.

The "Listin Diario" (the most important political instrument in the hands of these park-bench patriots in Santo Domingo to-day) is the poison fang that has been reaching out through the Republic in unrestrained slander of the Occupation, deadening with its venom of unjustified fabrications the minds of those citizens who live in more or less out-of-the-way sections of the island and exciting a mad desire to be free again—absolutely free—although a minute's consideration would show them that within a quarter of an hour after the last Marine had left the shores of the "Mad Republic" the thirty-fourth revolution would be well on its way and a total state of disorder prevailing. But not one Dominican will stop to consider that—they never stop to consider. Spanish is their national language, and now, through the medium of various propaganda, a few idiotic radicals are proclaiming that what they want is the care and protection of Spain, lauding that country as their "mother land," never stopping to remember that Spain and Spanish rule were more than three-quarters to blame for the chaos into which the island had fallen before the Americans arrived.

It is not necessary to delve into financial statistics, for they will only serve to show us that since the intervention and under the capable direction of competent Americans the business of the island has been greatly on the increase, a fact well known to us all. But I do want to show that, through my relations with the Dominican people and from my point of observation, I found that the great illiterate majority had no voice—and consequently no interest—in the affairs of their Government. To get down to plain words, the pen in the hand of the peon has only been his *machete*, and through his ignorance he has been easily led by party after party, with the ultimate result that his ideas of industrial and agricultural production have been limited to such small quantities as have been necessary only for the consumption of himself and his immediate family.

I doubt greatly if there are many Americans who actually know the nature of the Dominican. How can they when, even though they reside for years in the little Republic, they never come into close enough contact through association with the native population to study the mind of the people? Take, for instance, the members of the forces of the Occupation, who, though not hostile, are far from friendly with the natives (from a purely personal standpoint), and, though they may be stationed for months in various cities, they never come into social contact with the people because of the fact that the wealthy natives abhor the presence of the troops, and the poor, though more inclined to be friendly, are far too low in the opinion of all to associate outside of their own restricted circles.

As to the question, "Can the Dominican people successfully govern themselves?" from my observation, I must frankly state that I do not believe they can. But I am reluctant to hold that against them, for it is not directly a fault of theirs, as is adequately proved when one stops to consider the utterly impossible jumble of mixed blood that runs through their veins to-day. How can any human be expected to behave rationally whose ancestors, in the order of their appearance upon the island, were the Arawak Indians, the Spanish, French, Africans, English, and Germans? Furthermore, consider that ninety per cent of those forebears of theirs were by nature bold desperadoes in the rôles of treasure-seekers, pirates, buccaneers, and marooners, totally illit-

NATALIE DE BOGORY

whose vivid and human studies of immigrants have attracted wide attention among our readers in the past, has sent The Outlook a new article entitled

"THE GREENHORN WITHIN OUR GATES"

It will be published in an early issue

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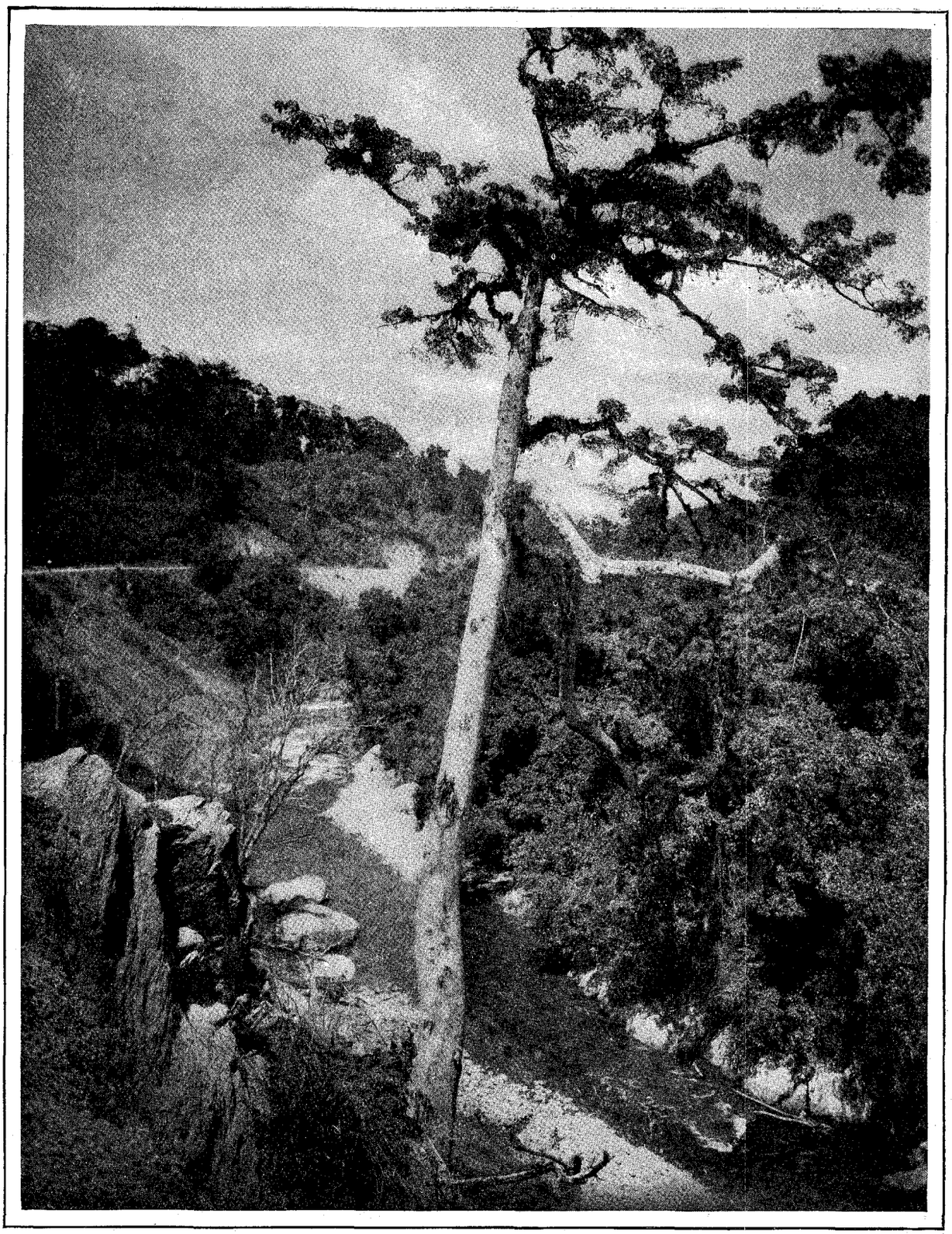

A GREAT "CANDOLON"

The forests of the interior possess millions of tree giants such as this great "candolon," but the rivers are too shallow to be employed in transporting the logs down to the seaports and the roads are too few

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erate, vicious, wicked, treacherous, and irresponsible.

But "while there is life there is hope," and, to my mind, the present generation of little boys and girls, who, under the ruling of the Military Government, trudge merrily off to learn their A B C's, represent the nearest approach to the hour when the Republic will be sufficiently supplied with educated citizens who have grown to maturity amid peaceful surroundings to carry on the affairs of the Government successfully with level-headed earnestness and ambitious endeavor. Until then there is no alternative but to maintain a state of Military Government.

The majority—the peon class—are a kindly, simple-minded people who, as I have said before, are easily ruled. They live an extremely montonous existence, having absolutely no conception of the value of time or money. I have passed pack-train after pack-train of these country people on their way to market, a trip sometimes taking several days, during which they eat but little and travel the entire distance on foot, snatching a little sleep now and then and traveling most of the time in the cool of the night, eventually arriving at their destination only to compete with hundreds of others in selling their small cargoes of green bananas to an entirely unsympathetic set of bargain hunters for a trivial sum that is absolutely out of keeping with the amount of labor concerned in the production of the fruit. On the other hand, the article for sale may be tobacco, rope, pottery, basketry, or mahogany chairs, and in each case the price is the same as that established years ago, and is absolutely absurd when one considers the time and labor devoted to the making of these articles. As an example, I shall describe the labor involved in the making of one of the native rope bridles. This is made of hemp, which takes many months of care in growing, after which it is dried, shredded, and selected for quality. It is then, by tedious labor, twisted into rope of various thicknesses and the strands laboriously woven into a bridle. The finished product, which is by no means produced in any quantity, is then carried to market, where, after much bartering and bickering, the maker may call himself very lucky if he sells it for as much as 90 cents (gold). Think of it, 90 cents for a bridle which takes weeks and weeks to make! Do you wonder why Santo Domingo is called the "island where time has stood still"?

And how about the roads? Roads, which are the making of a country; roads, the value of which even the early Romans recognized when they built those magnificent highways which are in use to this day. Again, I must say, the Dominican people had failed to produce anything worth consideration previous to the arrival of the American engineers. For four hundred years the people were content to travel on foot or by burro, horse, or steer over trails that through constant use and with no care have become impassable, for the mud and mire are often belly deep. Incidentally I recall that, while I was surveying the line for the great highway that when completed will connect the north coast with the south coast of the island, a fellow-engineer quite aptly named a section of the old "Camino Real" (Royal Road), which it was our misfortune to have to use daily to get up to our fly camp, "Corruption Boulevard to Camp Desolation," and he hit it right, for no other title could so adequately describe our camp or its "royal" approach.

But it will be many a day before there are enough good roads to permit successful enterprises in the interior. For there to-day stand millions upon millions of feet of first-quality mahogany, lignum-vitæ, satinwood, and pine—vast fortunes in wood that will stay where they are, simply because it costs the value of six logs to get one down to the seaport, and even that must be limited in size, for it can be hauled out only by animal power.

Two great rivers there are, but to what avail when one finds that they penetrate a district three-quarters arid and at the deepest points they are only ten feet or so, while for the most part they flow restlessly for miles over rocky beds at an average depth of a few inches, entirely too shallow to float logs, even if mahogany would float and was within an available distance?

That lawlessness still prevails is clearly proved by statistics showing us that in the northern half of the Republic, comprising the provinces of Samana, La Vega, Pacificador, Espaillat, Santiago, Puerto Plata, and Monte Cristi, with a population of about 450,182, there were 537 fugitives from justice on the official records and an astonishing number in the civil and military prisons during the year 1921.

Voodooism does not exist as a religion among the Dominicans, as it does across the border in Haiti, neither is cannibalism practiced, though in Haiti it still prevails in the remote regions. Not a year ago at this writing a native sergeant of my company captured two Haitians just after they had finished eating a little Dominican girl. His report of the arrest stated that he had found these two *Haitianos* eating meat off the thigh bones of a little girl whose body was found near by, and who, as investigation proved, was on her way to get water when they had attacked and killed her. The strange part of this event was that they had with them a little Haitian girl of about ten years, who, upon kindly questioning, informed us that she had often seen "the men eat meat" and complained that they had never given her anything more "substantial" to eat than fruits and vegetables. She could not explain why she traveled with them, where she had come from or where she was going, which left us to suppose that she was merely being tolerated as a reserve in case other food was not available. Another interesting feature of their capture was the fact that one of the cannibals wore the torn remnants of a pair of officer's breeches of the kind worn by the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, and their apparent age very closely corresponded with the amount of time that had passed since an American officer in Haiti had mysteriously disappeared, presumably at the hands of the "Cacos" (bandit tribes). Who knows?

The soldiers of the Dominican National Constabulary are by all means to be commended. They are men whose characters have been well investigated, whose ambition is the upbuilding of a substantial self-governing nation through the actual demonstration of the better mode of living, and they are at the same time loyal to their country and to the American officers through whose untiring labors they have been drilled and made soldiers.

During the latter part of the past year I was ordered to duty as second in command of a newly established training center for native troops. There we were in charge of the training of one hundred raw recruits—and they were raw, as we soon discovered. To each man a complete uniform, bedding, and an excellent hospital cot were issued. The men were then quartered in brand-new concrete buildings that had been built by the Department of Health for use as a leper colony. Imagine, if you can, my surprise and consternation when during my tour of inspection that first night I found half of the company sleeping upon the hard concrete floors or sprawled out on the beds with all their clothes on and their newly acquired paraphernalia spread about in a chaotic manner. That started an investigation on the part of the captain and myself, and we then discovered that the majority of the recruits had never slept in a bed before; so the company was lined up and shown how to make up a bunk, how to go to bed, how to arrange clothing and equipment according to the Manual of the Soldier, etc., and all that led to the necessity of establishing a canteen. Then came the fun. Men who had never shaved before could purchase a safety razor at cost price, and mirrors, soap, towels, tooth-paste, and other sundries, including face powder (though we had to put a ban on the sale of that article when the entire company turned out one bright morning with peculiar blue-white complexions); and then after a month's time the progress became noticeable, and we breathed a sigh of relief. Such a contrast! The barefoot peon of a month before parading around as slick as a weasel, with a polish on his shoes that one could use for a mirror, with a uniform that was clean and snappy, and a smile of accomplishment on his face—and already a desire sneaking into his soul to become a great general some day.

Those men went out to their designated outposts a little later, confirmed

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advocates of the civilized mode of life. But it won't stop there; for, no matter where they go, they'll instill in the minds of their fellow-countrymen a desire to dress well, behave well, and work hard, with the corresponding reward of good living.

So, to get back to the theme of this article, I wish to state, finally, that it is ridiculous to consider the possibility of the Dominican of to-day in the rôle of a peaceful citizen unless each and every one of them is put through the same "course of sprouts" that is given the recruits in the process of soldier making; and, as that is an utter impossibility, it only remains for us to await the time, which will come soon, when the present generation of schoolboys and schoolgirls are graduated from their new high schools, thoroughly equipped with a substantial education that will aid them in taking over the Government their ancestors made such a muddle of and in maintaining a self-respecting Republic to the glorification of their national emblem—*"Dios, Patria y Libertad."*

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH COLLEGE ATHLETICS?

BY T. W. BURCKHALTER

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

HAVING followed the profession of physical education for over fifteen years, ten years of which have been in the university field, where I have had the opportunity to observe athletic practice and management, I am therefore interested professionally in discussions of athletic problems. I was very much interested in the address of President Alexander Meiklejohn, of Amherst College, published in The Outlook of March 8, 1922. I would like to offer a few remarks and suggestions, partly in reply to certain statements which President Meiklejohn made and partly to point out causes of many of our athletic problems and a possible solution of them.

His statement, "It [the intercollegiate game] should be managed by undergraduates, coached by undergraduates, and played by undergraduates," is good policy only in part. It is conceded by every one that the games should be played by undergraduates only. But upon the other points of the statement there is difference of opinion.

To turn the coaching and management of athletics back into the hands of the undergraduates would be to ignore the expensive lessons of the past—expensive in student morality and college honor; to ignore the opportunity which athletics offer the college to mold the character, to guide the judgment, to steady the impulses of youth, to substitute high motives and ideals for the determination to win at any cost and the tendency to employ questionable measures to match the real or hearsay bad practices of an athletic rival.

Two or three decades ago, when the evils of undergraduate management forced the college authorities reluctantly to exercise some control over athletics, only half-way measures were employed. Partial responsibility was assumed, but the real burden was shifted by the appointment of joint committees or boards known as the Athletic Council or Athletic Board. The council is usually composed of faculty, student, and alumni representatives, who are guided in their deliberations by the graduate manager of athletics. Faculty representation is invariably in the minority, and may be further weakened by poor selection and lack of personal interest and responsibility. The result is ineffectiveness on the part of the college in the shaping of athletic policy. The student members of the council are followers of the group which offers the greatest freedom for the realization of their athletic ambitions. This group is the alumni representation, which is interested in athletic competition as a spectacle and an opportunity to humble an ancient rival. The idea of the games as a builder of character first and a spectacle second is far out of mind.

The introduction of the graduate manager and the alumni representation into college athletic affairs—purely college affairs—was a substitution of the alumni evil for the undergraduate evil. An influence was introduced which is far more subtle and unmanageable. With alumni participation in athletic promotion and management came alumni corrupt practices, such as recruiting, illegitimate inducements, the migratory athlete, the unscrupulous but efficient coach, etc. These are practices which the college cannot control, in many instances, because they are secret, outside, independent, detached transactions against which it is difficult or impossible to secure evidence. However, there would be fewer of such instances if the college faculty and the student body alone managed their own affairs.

The statement was made that athletics are "over-managed." It seems to me that it is at present a question of wrong policy in management rather than one of over-management. The managing is not too well done, but the wrong persons are doing it. The undergraduate assistant managers are understudies of the wrong group. A faculty manager who is responsible to the faculty can be as efficient as a graduate manager who is chiefly responsible to the alumni body. Furthermore, he could perform his work under less pressure from the wrong sources than the graduate manager of the finest and highest ideals. I see no objection to a faculty manager who is an alumnus, providing he has the welfare of the student at heart rather than the pleasure of the mob.

Undergraduate coaching is essentially wrong except as it is used as an assistive measure under the guidance of an expert. The blind cannot well lead the blind and accomplish commendable results. We must keep in mind that athletic practice and competition are means to a great end, and are not themselves the goal. We do not require students to teach one another mathematics or any other academic subject. An expert is provided for that purpose. It would be better to make such a requirement than to require the undergraduates to coach athletics. Less progress would be made and smaller damage would result to the individual and to society than would occur in undergraduate coaching.

We are now, in most cases, at the opposite extreme. There are too many coaches of the outside variety of specialist. These men are interested chiefly in producing champion teams in one sport. They disappear when the season is over and reappear when the season returns. Such coaches cannot have the proper view-point. They are one of the accompaniments of alumni influence and alumni managerial participation.

The coaching, which is the athletic term for instruction, should be done by an expert, a man trained for the purpose, as the professor of mathematics or philosophy is trained for his kind of instruction. The athletic coach should be a man who is trained thoroughly in the humanics as well as in athletics, in order that he may have the view-point of developing men instead of merely training athletes. He should have a year-round position and faculty ranking on an equality with other members of the college faculty. Only that type of coach should be employed. He should be responsible to the college administration instead of to a group outside the college circle. This would remove the necessity of his producing champion teams at the cost of manhood in order to make a reputation for himself and retain his position. Reasonable success is desirable and is not incompatible with the realization of the highest ideals in the student athletes. Coaches and managers must have the vision of developing character, and hold the game a very potent means to that end.

Now, what is the matter with college athletics? There is really nothing wrong with athletics as such. They are the source of great good or great evil,

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depending upon how they are used. The trouble is in our misunderstanding of them and our misuse of them. The seat of the trouble is the failure of the college and university authorities to grasp the idea that they are training men for citizenship and are therefore equally responsible for the character and morality of their product as they are for the knowledge of subject-matter and the type of mental training possessed by that product.

College authorities generally seem just beginning to realize their responsibility regarding student health, and since the revelations of the draft are showing greater diligence in the matter. Most of the colleges now make certain requirements in physical education during the first two years. These requirements are administered more or less strictly in accordance with the facilities at hand and the degree of co-operation rendered by deans and department heads.

The next step in progress is for the college administration and faculty to assume responsibility for the character—in the broad meaning of the term—and the physical equipment of their graduates. The colleges are the mills of citizenship. A graduate trained only in intellect may be a bad or an inefficient citizen. The Nation needs a citizenry which is sound in body, keen in mind, and lofty in ideals. In an intelligent programme of physical education for the whole student body lies the secret for physically sound graduates. In athletics both within the college and between the colleges lies the greatest force for the developing of character that can be found. Nothing else in college life makes an equal appeal; nothing else stirs to such depths or rouses the spirit to such heights. It is a power which should be turned to a great purpose.

The faculty and undergraduates should co-operate to manage and promote athletics for the greatest good of the whole student body first and as a spectacle for the outsider last. Make the objective as near one hundred per cent participation as possible and the membership on the teams a reward of merit for the bona-fide student athlete instead of a position of prominence for the recruited and subsidized star. Faculty and student co-operation should keep athletics a purely college affair, free from outside dictation of policy and exploitation and other attendant evils.

No good reason can be offered for the alumni domination of athletics, which is now so common, that cannot be offered for the same domination in other college affairs and functions which they do not presume to touch. The passing of this influence might reduce the excitement of the spectacle, but it would increase the real service of the game. The college shirks its opportunity and its responsibility by passing it on to the alumni, who muff the main idea. The college is held responsible even though responsibility is not assumed. Athletic scandal reflects upon the college, not upon the individual or the guilty group. The willingness of the college to do its own job will solve the athletic problem.

PROFESSIONALISM IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

BY DR. ARCHER E. YOUNG

IT may appear presumptuous for me to attempt to enlighten the general public on varsity athletics following so closely the discussion presented by some of our able college presidents, but my knowledge of the situation is most intimate, and it convinces me that the conditions existing can be remedied only by a publicity that will force college faculties, alumni, and students to stop in their backward course, revise their methods, and "play the game fair" with one another and before the world.

For the past twenty-five years as, successively, varsity football captain, coach, professor, dean, chairman of athletic committee, and athletic conference representative, I have learned what clean, vigorous athletics can do for a college, especially if it is coeducational and threatened, as they all are now, with the moral blight that is sweeping the country.

To attribute lack of interest in scholarship and learning to over-interest in athletics in many of our colleges is like attributing engine trouble to the quality of the oil when there is no gasoline.

Administrators and professors decrying the damnable influence of athletics oftentimes have neither the ability to lead nor drive, and American youth, needing a little of both, get it in football, and in nothing else, in many of our colleges.

My story follows:

As chairman of a special committee appointed by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Mr. Story sent me some months ago a list of recommendations approved by the Association, one of which advised depriving varsity men of the right to wear the "athletic letter" should they engage in professional football after graduation.

I wrote Mr. Story that there was work nearer home to be done by the Association and that it was far more essential that they attempt to keep varsity athletes amateurs *during their undergraduate life* than to meddle with their pursuits of later days.

I added that I had just seen the list of the All-American football team for the year, chosen by the past-master of the game, and was strongly moved to write and ask him why he had not chosen two such teams—one made up of the leading *professional* athletes playing amateur intercollegiate football, and the other of the amateurs, adding that, as it was, he had, to my certain knowledge, mixed them badly. I knew one of them personally, who entered college without a cent and graduated with five thousand dollars in the bank and a college education in football.

In place of consigning the letter to the waste-basket, as I fully expected, Mr. Story asked to have it copied and sent to all colleges, which was done, with a request for suggestions and criticisms. Excerpts from about fifty responses were later sent to members of the Association, most of which showed a decided disinclination to discuss the delicate questions raised.

The athletic chairman and dean of a large Eastern university wrote that similar charges in part had already been brought to his attention, but that proof was lacking and jealousy might have been at the bottom of them. He suggested to Mr. Story that his letter be forwarded to me, and, replying, I stated: "I know of no better way of encouraging professionalism in varsity athletics in the Middle West than for institutions in the East of the rank of yours to ignore the eligibility requirements of her football opponents *when coming from west of the Alleghanies*."

I wonder if the presidents and deans of some of our large colleges, "suffering from over-development of varsity athletics," have ever thought of the situation existing in colleges a tenth to a twentieth of their size, supporting teams their equal or superior?

Why have the coaches in the Middle West gone on record as absolutely opposed to professional football? Many of their star performers are amateurs only in name and professional through and through in spirit, and, knowing this, they would like to remove temptation from them as the Eighteenth Amendment removes it, or should, from the liquor addict.

Why not complete the work of cleaning out such men? Let them join the professional ranks, where they belong, and fill their shoes with bona-fide college amateurs, whose places these men have too long pre-empted.

As a follower of one of the smaller colleges, I cannot with fairness close this article without stating my confident belief that professionalism in the Middle West has by far its strongest and most vicious hold on some of the smaller colleges—church schools, most of them—which, countenancing crooked athletics,

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at the same time profess to train not only mind and body but the soul as well.

Don't deceive yourselves; only the ground has been scratched in the work of discarding the *professional* college amateur. Let some of the small colleges now step forth into the limelight.

I close with two stories which are apropos. Three weeks ago a friend living in a small town supporting a champion college football team stopped me and said that he had just made a bet with a lawyer, an alumnus of another college unbeaten in football last fall, on the game that was to be played the coming year between the two institutions. The lawyer had insisted upon one prior condition, and when asked what it was, had replied: "Provided neither team is investigated before the game."

Last evening I ran across an old friend with whom I had not conversed since he coached football a dozen years before at the college where I was a professor. Naturally, the conversation soon became athletics, and, entirely unsolicited, he volunteered the information that the institution where he coached last fall had this year begun to subsidize their athletes, that it had cost many thousand dollars, and was already causing discord among the *underpaid amateurs*. He ascribed this change of policy entirely to alumni influence.

Let me say a word for the coaches. Most of them are clean men, of high intelligence and fine leadership ability. I would feel safer with my son associating with the *average* professional college coach as I know him, than with the *average* college instructor as I know him. My friend was ashamed of the situation, and many a coach is and would be glad to "clean up" if given the support and co-operation of others. Of course there are exceptions, and I could name a few of National reputation coaching championship teams.

MUSCLE SHOALS AND PERMANENT AGRICULTURE

BY W. H. STROWD

THE maintenance of soil fertility, the foundation of permanent agriculture, is the greatest material obligation which this generation owes to future generations. Decreased crop production with increased population eventually leads to disaster. The late Colonel Roosevelt, writing in The Outlook, once said: "I have always been fond of history . . . and deeply impressed with Liebig's statement that it was the decrease of soil fertility, and not either peace or war, which was fundamental in bringing about the decay of nations. While unquestionably nations have been destroyed from other causes, I have been convinced that it was the destruction of the soil itself which was perhaps the most fatal of all causes." It is also probably true that the greatest menace to peace in this country to-day is essentially due to the inability of another nation to feed its own population.

Therefore it is not surprising to find that the Secretary of War says that he favors the Ford offer on the Muscle Shoals plant if it means cheaper fertilizer to the farmers. The use of fertilizers, to the lay mind, means bigger crops and richer soil; but this is not necessarily true. The proper use of fertilizers, along with other proper methods of soil management, means just that; but the improper use of fertilizers means bigger crops (temporarily), but a soil of diminishing fertility. A small amount of fertilizer added to a crop will stimulate the plant roots to reach out and draw in more of the soil's exhaustible plant-food materials, thereby increasing the crop yield, but unless the fertility thus removed is returned in one way or another the ultimate effect on the soil is obvious. Proper soil management, so far as fertility is concerned, consists essentially in returning to the soil by means of fertilizers, barnyard manure, legume crops, and crop residues (stalks and similar plant parts) the exhaustible plant-food materials that are removed from the soil by crops. This system of treatment was called by the late Dr. Hopkins, of Illinois, a permanent system of soil fertility. At the present time it is probable that only an infinitesimal fraction of our soils are treated on the basis of permanent soil fertility. This means that the potential production of practically all our soils is decreasing, and that the American of to-day is waxing fat at the expense of his children. In view of Colonel Roosevelt's statement, as well as the statements of numerous authorities on soil fertility, this is a matter of grave concern which has not received the attention which its great importance deserves.

International

HENRY FORD AND THOMAS A. EDISON AT MUSCLE SHOALS

It is therefore well to consider the effect of the Ford offer regarding Muscle Shoals as well as any other disposal or use of it with reference to the vital problem of permanent agriculture. If any use of this property, either by the Government or by private parties, will aid materially in the solution of this problem, the expenditure of millions, or even hundreds of millions, by a long-term bond issue or otherwise, would be money well invested. There are three elements needed by plants which are not usually present in soil in inexhaustible amounts—namely, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium—and of these, only nitrogen can be produced at Muscle Shoals. There are two plants at Muscle Shoals for the production of nitrogen compounds. According to the Secretary of War, nitrate plant No. 1 was built to produce 22,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per annum, while nitrate plant No. 2 has an annual capacity of 110,000 tons. Neither plant has been operated over any extensive period, although both have been given tests. Plant No. 1 was unsuccessful on test, while plant No. 2 proved successful.

Recent press reports state that Mr. Ford will guarantee a minimum fertilizer production. Although the Ford offer considers only the operation of nitrate plant No. 2, let us assume that nitrate plant No. 1 is put in condition to operate successfully and that both

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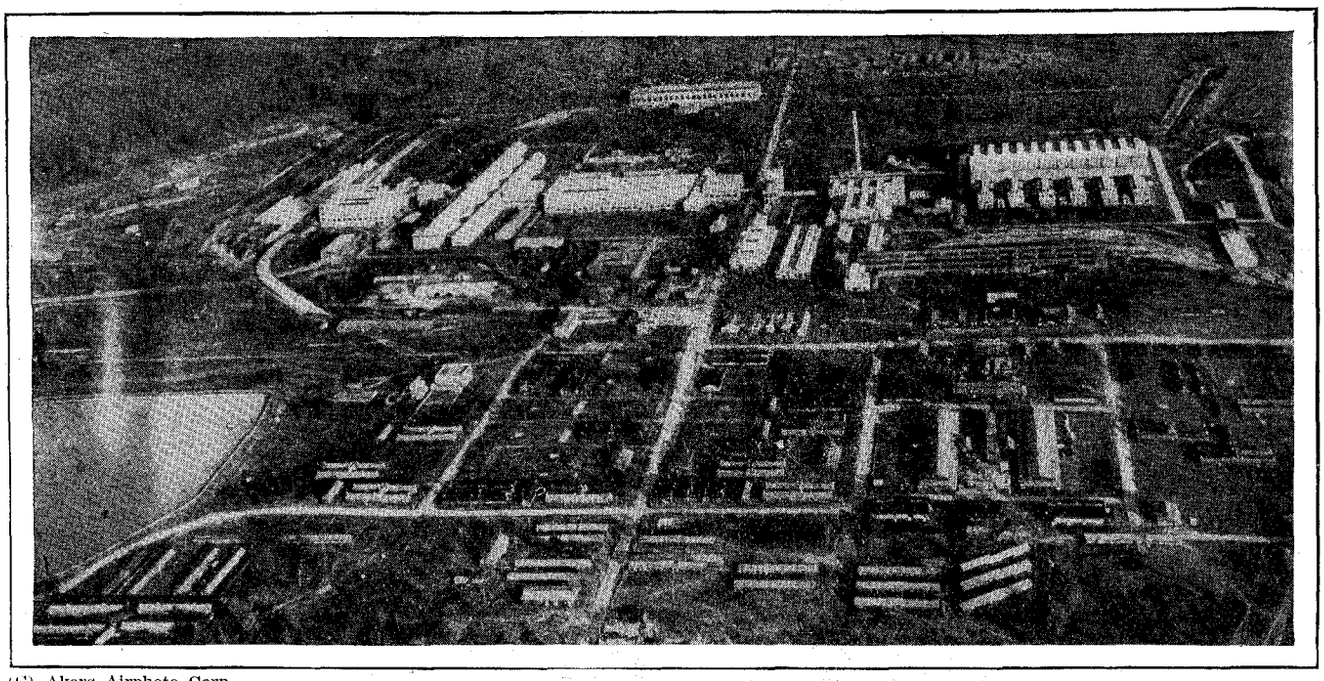

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AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE NITRATE PLANT AT MUSCLE SHOALS

plants will be operated at full capacity. This means an annual production of 132,000 tons of ammonium nitrate, which is equivalent to 38,500 tons of nitrogen. What would be the effect of this production on permanent agriculture?

There were produced in the United States in 1920 something over 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn. Since a bushel of corn contains about a pound of nitrogen, the corn crop alone (grain only) removed from the soil around 1,500,000 tons of nitrogen, or about forty times as much as could be produced at Muscle Shoals if both plants ran at full capacity. It is thus seen, without considering other crops, that the maximum production of nitrogen at Muscle Shoals is of negligible importance from the standpoint of permanent agriculture.

Fortunately, however, in a permanent system of soil fertility the nitrogen content of the soil can be profitably maintained solely by the use of legume crops, such as clover and alfalfa. These plants contain bacteria which convert or fix nitrogen of the air into forms that plants can use, just as the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals convert the air nitrogen into fertilizer. Not only are legume crops valuable from the standpoint of fertility, but their use is justified in a proper crop rotation from the standpoint of hay production alone. It is not necessary to use all the legume crops grown in grain farming for fertilizing purposes, while in the case of live-stock farming all the crop may be fed and the nitrogen returned to the soil in the form of barnyard manure. Commercial nitrogen is consequently unimportant in grain and live-stock farming.

The bulk of the nitrogen fertilizer used at present is consumed by the cotton growers of the South. It is that section of the country which has suffered most from the one-crop system. Diversification, or crop rotation, has long been the battle-cry of the Southern Agricultural Experiment Station workers. It has often been said that the boll weevil will eventually prove a blessing in disguise to the cotton farmer, as it will force him to diversify his crops, thereby affording a practical demonstration of the value of crop rotation which could not be shown under other conditions. One of the chief arguments offered in favor of crop rotation has rightly been that of obtaining part of the nitrogen requirements of crops through legumes. Any hope, false or otherwise, of cheaper nitrogen will tend again to encourage the one-crop system. And if all the nitrogen which can be produced at Muscle Shoals were used on an average cotton crop of our Southern States it would return only a fraction of the nitrogen removed by the cottonseed alone. The tobacco farmer, also a heavy user of nitrogenous fertilizers, needs the lesson of diversification and permanent soil improvement no less than the cotton farmer.

That the tobacco and cotton farmer, as well as the producer of many other special cash crops, can use commercial nitrogen profitably cannot be denied, and it follows that cheaper nitrogen would be of immediate benefit to them. And it may be that Mr. Ford, by the use of free water power and other favorable terms, may be able to sell nitrates more cheaply than they are now obtainable, although it is by no means certain that he will do so. Mr. Ford is now reported to be ready to guarantee a certain minimum production of fertilizer to sell at a profit not exceeding eight per cent. He has not yet, so far as can be learned, guaranteed to sell fertilizer at a lower figure than that at which it is now obtainable. In other words, the farmer is *not* positively *guaranteed* any actual benefit whatever in either the original offer or any of its modifications. The farmer can get plenty of nitrogen, but what he is demanding is *cheaper* nitrogen. And it must be emphasized that if everything were done that Mr. Ford claims *might* be done the effect on building up and maintaining the fertility of American soils would be negligible. Of the elements needed for building up soils, the Muscle Shoals plant can produce only one, and that *the only one which can be produced on the farm.*

What is needed far more than cheaper nitrogen by cotton farmers and by all other farmers as well as by the whole American people is a recognition of the obligation which rests upon them to leave the soil in as good a condition as it was received, and even to increase its productiveness. Fortunately, this can be done without interfering with the fullest and most economical crop production. The practicability of a permanent system of agriculture in the corn belt has been fully demonstrated by the late Dr. Hopkins and his co-workers, and modifications of this system can undoubtedly be adapted to all other sections of the country.

If it is true that the nitrate plant can be merely maintained for a war emergency and the power leased for other purposes at better financial advantage to the Government than the acceptance of the Ford offer, then it would be far better, from the standpoint of permanent American agriculture and the future welfare and prosperity of the American people, that the former alternative be adopted and that the money thus saved be appropriated to a special fund, the income from this fund to be used for studying the best systems of permanent agriculture to meet different conditions in different sections of the country and for propaganda to urge adoption of these systems.

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"HOOLIGANS" OF THE SEAS

ALASKA INDIANS PREPARING THEIR SUPPLIES OF THE "HOOLIGAN" FISH

One of the most interesting of Alaska industries is the harvest of the "Hooligan" fish, or, as it is scientifically known, the Eulachon, which resembles the smelt and belongs to the salmon family. This fish enters Alaska rivers by the million, spawns, and, like the salmon, dies when it has produced its successors. The picture shows Indians along the Chilkat River scooping up their "Hooligan" fish, which assures them of their winter supply of food

HEATING ROCKS AS PART OF THE PROCESS OF RENDERING THE OIL FROM THE "HOOLIGAN" FISH

A pile of rocks is prepared, a huge fire built upon it, and the rocks made white-hot. They are then picked up with tongs made from split poles and carried to the place where the rendering-out is done

Kadel & Herbert

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THE BOOK TABLE

CHRIST IN MODERN THOUGHT

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

THESE three writers (Mr. Irvine, Professor Vedder, and Professor Drown) represent with much force and entire candor three schools of modern thought concerning Christ: Christ and no Theology; Christ and New Theology; and Christ discoverable in and emerging from the Old Theology. There are also some schools of theologians who think that the whole of Christianity is to be found in the Old Theology, as, for example, in the Nicene Creed, as the bird is found in the egg and the oak is found in the acorn. But they would be quick to resent the title "modern thought" applied to their philosophy.

That a spiritual genius speaking to all classes of society and to all serious religious thinkers throughout all future ages should be misunderstood and misinterpreted was to be expected. It is clear from the history that he was misunderstood and minisinterpreted even by his devoted followers. Ever since his time men have formed their own moral and religious ideals and then have gone to the New Testament, not to find out what Jesus taught, but to see what they could find in his teaching to confirm their views. Protestants have gone there to find support for Protestantism and Roman Catholics for Catholicism, Churchmen for Apostolic authority and Congregationalists for Independency, conservatists for current thought and radicals for revolutionary thought. Mr. Irvine[1] follows the fashion and, quite unconsciously, goes to the Gospels to find support for semi-Socialistic doctrines. That is the one fatal defect in what is in many respects a suggestive and valuable interpretation. For example:

The author rightly affirms that Jesus did not come to support or supplement the laws of Moses with a new system of legalism, and yet he proceeds to interpret Christ's teaching as laws for the regulation of conduct to which his followers must yield unquestioning obedience. He thinks that it is necessary to qualify Christ's command, "Judge not," because it is not practicable to omit all judgments of men from social intercourse or human organizations, but he resents the idea that "Resist not evil" may, for the same reason, be qualified. He argues that the disciples of Christ may not defend themselves by force against wrong-doers, but he does not even so much as consider the question whether they may by force defend the defenseless intrusted to their protection. He gives the impression that in most of the giving of modern times we sound trumpets to make known our benefactions. "Our trumpets are newspapers and our alms are universities, libraries, church windows, and organs." He apparently does not know that many of our largest givers take every pains to keep their benefactions out of the newspapers, partly because they do not wish to be flooded with letters asking for gifts; and that a very considerable number of our churches are supported wholly by voluntary contributions, through what is known as an envelope fund, one characteristic of which is that the donors' names are never printed. He declares dogmatically that "the rich and the powerful, the parasite and the exploiters, are now in full possession of the machinery of whatever religion the world possesses." He does not know that the church which is reported to have the largest Sunday school of any church in New York City, with three well-attended services on Sunday and a parish house of varied activities open and at work every day in the year, is a free church, is supported by voluntary contributions from both rich and poor, and is attended both in the church services and in the Sunday school by a population drawn apparently in about equal numbers from the most aristocratic and one of the least aristocratic sections of the city. Though this church has an unusual history, its spirit is to be found in an increasing number of churches throughout the country.

Jesus never addressed classes as classes. He never treated rich men as criminals or poor men as saints. He dealt with men as *men*. In fact, both riches and poverty are sometimes the result of wrong-doing, sometimes the result of right-doing. Christianity is not the religion of a class and gives no warrant for a teaching which defames one class or glorifies another. The best way to show that the teachings of Jesus Christ are practical is by showing that when they have been practiced the result has been peace and happiness. There is much of truth in Mr. Irvine's criticisms of modern society, including modern churches, and we profoundly regret that he has so written as to awaken just resentment by his unconscious partialities.

We regret this the more because this volume has some excellent qualities. Chief of these is its realism. Too frequently Christ has been set apart and his life so portrayed as to produce the impression that it is a kind of fairy tale. The world which Mr. Irvine describes is a real world; the people are real people; Jesus is a real teacher; his ideals are presented as real ideals. The book is almost as human as Renan's "Life of Jesus," though without Renan's charm of style and poetic and pictorial imagination. It presents an aspect of Christ's teaching to which the Church in the past has paid scant attention. To the *student* of the teachings of Christ it will render valuable service; but he who simply *reads* it must read it with caution.

There has within the last decade appeared in the Evangelical churches a school of thinkers who call themselves "Fundamentalists." They hold that such doctrines as the Infallibility of the Bible, the Virgin Birth of Christ, the Fall of Man, the Vicarious Sacrifice, are fundamental to Christianity. True, not one of these doctrines is referred to by Jesus Christ, but, in their opinion, they are all implicit, if not in his teaching, at least in his subsequent work through his Church, which is the "body of Christ." Professor Vedder's volume[2] is written in reply to the attacks which these somewhat combative Evangelicals have made on their dissenting brethren.

Professor Vedder sees in the Church two forms of Christianity, one dogmatic derived from Paul, the other vital derived from Jesus Christ. His book represents a school popular in current thought, especially among the laity. It voices a very much needed reaction against traditional dogma, but, like all reactions, is partial.

According to Professor Vedder, Jesus Christ is neither a philosopher nor a moralist, but a poet. He was a prophet and teacher, "the Supreme Teacher of his time and of all time," and as prophet and teacher he had imagination, wit, and humor, and his real meaning, therefore, is lost by the literalist. The Christianity which he preached is "a social ideal, a vision of a reconstructed world, a new human society, composed of regenerated men, a society of which good will to others, mutual service and helpfulness, was to be the law." Christianity is not merely a preparation for death and a future world. "If Jesus can do no more than

> make a dying bed
> Feel soft as downy pillows are,

he is out of date. It is help in life, not death, for which the hard-beset man of to-day is looking and longing; and no religion that does not offer this has the slightest chance of acceptance with him." "What is Christianity? Is it a form of worship, or a form of sound words, or a form of polity, or a form of ministering sacraments? If it is none of these things, but the negation of forms, a thing of the spirit and not of the letter, where shall we look for Christianity to-day? . . . If men must choose between the dryness of anarchism that goes by the name of Protestantism, and the paralyzing spiritual despotism called Catholicism, they will assuredly choose —neither."

We dissent entirely from Professor Vedder's interpretation of Paul's religion as one of dogma, and we wonder if

[1] The Carpenter and His Kingdom. By Alexander Irvine. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

[2] The Fundamentals of Christianity. A Study of the Teaching of Jesus and Paul. By Henry C. Vedder, Professor of Church History in Crozier Theological Seminary. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

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he has ever seen Jowett's commentary on Romans or Dean Stanley's commentary on Corinthians. We agree with him that the Christianity of Jesus Christ is vital and spiritual—a life, not a dogma. We fail to accept the school which he represents, not because of what it says, but because of what it fails to say. Browning is both poet and philosopher, Cowper was both poet and moralist; may not Jesus have been all three? The dogmas of the Church are not to be found in Christ's teaching. Some of them have been deduced from it; more of them have been added to it. But one truth was emphatically in it, the teaching both of Christ and of Paul, what Paul calls "the exceeding sinfulness of sin." Two loads make up the burden on the Pilgrim's back: remorse for the incurable past and fear of the unknown future. Christ relieves the Pilgrim of both and gives both *peace* for the past and *power* for the future. Paul and Christ both emphasize this twofold gift. The Christianity which Professor Vedder interprets does not omit either, but it does not emphasize either. Professor James has said that all religions agree that there is a wrongness in the world as things now are, and that the remedy is to be found in making proper connections with the Higher Powers. No interpretation of Christianity will give to the Church the power it craves which does not afford at least a partial answer to these two questions:

What are the Higher Powers?

How can we make connection with them?

The answer to these two questions, given alike by Christ and by Paul, are the Fundamentals of Christianity.

Professor Drown[3] agrees with Mr. Irvine and Professor Vedder in believing that our problem is the social problem: "How shall society be built on the foundation of righteousness, justice, and love?" Christ, because he is the Man of the ages, is the Man for this age. In him is to be found the solution of our social problems. But whereas Mr. Irvine ignores theology and studies, not the life, but the precepts and principles of the Great Teacher, and Professor Vedder suggests radical reconstructions in theology in the belief that a new age requires a new philosophy of religion, Professor Drown endeavors to reconcile by interpretations the Old Theology with the new ideas of a new age. He sometimes seems to us to be attempting the impossible task of pouring new wine into old bottles. He is, however, in these lectures speaking to the students of an Episcopal Theological Seminary, and recognizes a real danger lest by separating them from ancient theology he may separate them from the modern Church. That the Old Theology is not of itself sufficient for the demands of the present time he frankly affirms. "Orthodoxy," he says, "that is concerned only with the past is an orthodoxy that is dead. To believe with all accuracy certain statements about the birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus does not in itself constitute Christian faith." But neither does accepting Christ's ideals of life and conduct. "Faith becomes truly Christian only when it is faith that through the historic Person of Jesus we are admitted into a new and living relationship with God." Christianity is more than faith in an ideal; it is faith in a *realized* ideal. And Professor Drown quotes with approval James Martineau: "Nothing is so sickly, so paralytic, so desolate, as 'moral ideals' that are nothing else. . . . Their whole power is in abeyance till they present themselves in a living personal Being who secures the righteousness of the universe and seeks the sanctification of each heart." In this faith Professor Drown and Professor Vedder are in essential agreement.

In the thought of the modern Church Jesus Christ is more than an inspired teacher and Christianity is more than a system of philosophy. It is eternally true that *life* is the light of men. Christ in modern thought is a life-giver and Christian faith is a faith that there is in the world to-day, unseen but not unrealized, the same spirit which was embodied in Jesus, and which in his loyal disciples gives them something of the transforming power of their Master.

[3] The Creative Christ. By Edward S. Drown. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

HOW NOT TO APPROACH AN EDITOR WITH A POEM

BY HAROLD T. PULSIFER

THERE are two kinds of advice which are likely to cause considerable trouble for the adviser. Advice that is asked and advice that is unasked. It is therefore with some trepidation that I approach the task of telling poets what not to do with their wares.

For some years now I have been both an editorial stalker and an editorial stalkee, and if I have learned little as to the methods of currying editorial favor, I think I have learned much as to the best ways of inviting editorial dislike.

For nearly ten years most of the verse submitted to The Outlook has flowed across my desk in a constant stream, as the earth-laden waters from a placer gold mine flow over the riffles in the sluices. One of the things which every editor knows is that the percentage of gold in such a stream is very small. Parenthetically, that is what poets think too. But editors use the word gold in this connection in a metaphorical sense, while poets, materialists that they are, use it in a hard, commercial one. This article is concerned, however, only with the problem of assisting poets to get their gold to stick in the riffles.

Editors are, contrary to the opinions of some would-be contributors, human beings. "If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us, do we not laugh? if you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?" The pricking of editors is therefore a thing for poets to avoid. Let them tickle us if they can, but let them do it with *finesse*.

One of the best ways not to tickle an editor is to tell him, either directly or indirectly, that the writer whose work is about to be ushered into his presence is a great and unappreciated poet. There are degrees and kinds of such self-adulation, and they are all equally effective in creating a wrong psychological atmosphere.

One poet recently sent me a quatrain with a letter which began: "Dear Mr. Pulsifer, here is something ultimate." The poem did not appear to me to be even antepenultimate. But I am sure that I would have read it with more patience had it come without so florid an introduction.

There are poets, more modest than this particular gentleman, who indulge in no self-adulation, but who shrinkingly confine themselves to quoting the opinions of others. These introductions range in character from letters which begin, "Dear Mr. Editor, I have shown this poem to my Sunday school superintendent and he assures me that it will do a great deal of GOOD if it is published in your magazine," to letters of more successful though equally ingenuous writers whose poems are not infrequently accompanied by long quotations from reviews of their work.

From bitter experience, I have learned to doubt the literary judgments of the average Sunday school superintendent. From equally bitter experience, I have learned to expect that most verse which seems to its author to need a flourishing introduction will be ponderously academic. Such poets should revise a certain pre-prohibition adage and inscribe over their desks, "Good verse needs no bush."

Likewise, it may be said that good verse needs no explanation. Even where explanation seems desirable to the poet, he should bear in mind the fact that editors cannot send explanations of published poems to each of their readers. What good can an explanation do if it cannot be passed along to the ultimate consumer of poetry? If you would compliment the intelligence of the editor to whom you are submitting your work, let your poems stand on their own feet.

There is one way of commenting upon the decisions of editors which is doubtless very tempting to the poet. It can be done diplomatically and graciously, or it can be done triumphantly and in-

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sultingly. When a poem rejected of one publication is accepted by another, it seems to be the natural and normal reaction on the part of the poet promptly to write editor number one concerning the discrimination and perspicacity of editor number two. If the poet writes: "You will be glad to know that the poem that you could not make a place for in your publication has finally found a home in the 'Monthly Brainfood,'" all is well and good and no one's feelings are hurt. If he approaches editor number one with a chip on his shoulder, an expression on his face similar to that of the small boy ejaculating "Yaaah" and words to the effect that the action of editor number two has proved that the intellect of editor number one is to be found in the sub-normal class, the general effect upon editor number one is not so good. The poet may be entirely right, but whether he is right or wrong has little bearing upon the judiciousness of such a letter.

Perhaps the best way of all not to approach an editor is the method which may be described as the "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours" introduction. It is seldom bluntly done, but it is, when used, none the less obvious. An example of this method of approach which may illustrate the point appeared in my mail within the last few weeks.

It happens, as may be inferred from my previous remarks, that I occasionally publish verse of my own. It happens also that I am a graduate of Harvard. Few people are aware of these dark truths, but I chance to know that they have been brought to the attention of a certain poet. Not long since this poet sent me some of his work with a self-congratulatory introduction of some length. To it, if I remember correctly, he appended a postscript to the effect that he was about to compile an anthology of poems by Harvard graduates. I thought nothing more of the postscript than that the candidate for admission to The Outlook was sending me an interesting item of news. Some weeks later a second poem followed with a letter ending with a repeated statement concerning the proposed anthology. The coincidence of the repeated news struck me as odd, but nothing more. When, however, a third poem arrived bearing the information that the poet was still considering the preparation of his Harvard anthology, my ire mounted to such a point that I nearly bit a perfectly innocent boy who happened at that unfortunate time to bring me a proof from The Outlook's composing-room. That poet might very easily have been hanged for inciting me to mayhem, and, in consideration of the non-nourishing quality of printer's ink, he might have spoiled my digestion for weeks. The saddest part of all was the fact that I did not dare verbally to chastise the erring would-be contributor. The obvious retort, "You may be a Harvard man, but where did you get the idea that you were a poet?" would lie so neatly at his hand that I had to refuse to extend the point of my chin for the reception of that missile. But I still think that he thought that I might think . . . !

Please do not infer from what I have said, O poets, that all verse should be submitted without any accompanying letter, but there are letters and letters. Some that have come to me with poems I have remembered with pleasure and gratitude for many days. After all, it should be confessed, extraneous introductions and misguided explanations do not count heavily against any work of real merit. The judgment of verse is, at best, a difficult personal problem. When a poem arrives of definite distinction, it is a red-letter day for any editor. He is willing to wade through oceans of mediocre verse if occasionally he may run across a poem wherein the gleam is manifest.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

LOST HORIZON (THE). By G. Colby Borley. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

LURE OF THE LEOPARD SKIN (THE). By Josephine Hope Westervelt. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1.75.

MIND HEALER (THE). By Ralph Durand. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.55.

NOVELS OF IVAN TURGENEV: THE TWO FRIENDS, AND OTHER STORIES. Translated by Constance Garnett. The Macmillan Company, New York; William Heineman, London. $2.

OLD FIGHTING DAYS. By E. R. Punashon. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.

PRINCESS NAIDA (THE). By Brewer Corcoran. Illustrated. The Page Company, Boston. $1.90.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

TALE OF TERROR (THE). By Edith Birkhead, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $6.

TOM OF THE RAIDERS. By Austin Bishop. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $1.75.

WAR-TRAIL FORT (THE). By James Willard Schultz. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.

EDUCATIONAL

ADVERTISING MAN (THE). By Earnest Elmo Calkins. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.

NEWSPAPER MAN (THE). By Talcott Williams. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.

SPORT OF BIRD-STUDY (THE). By Herbert Keightley Job. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

SCIENCE

GARDENING WITH BRAINS. By Henry T. Finck. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50.

OUR UNCONSCIOUS MIND AND HOW TO USE IT. By Frederick Pierce. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

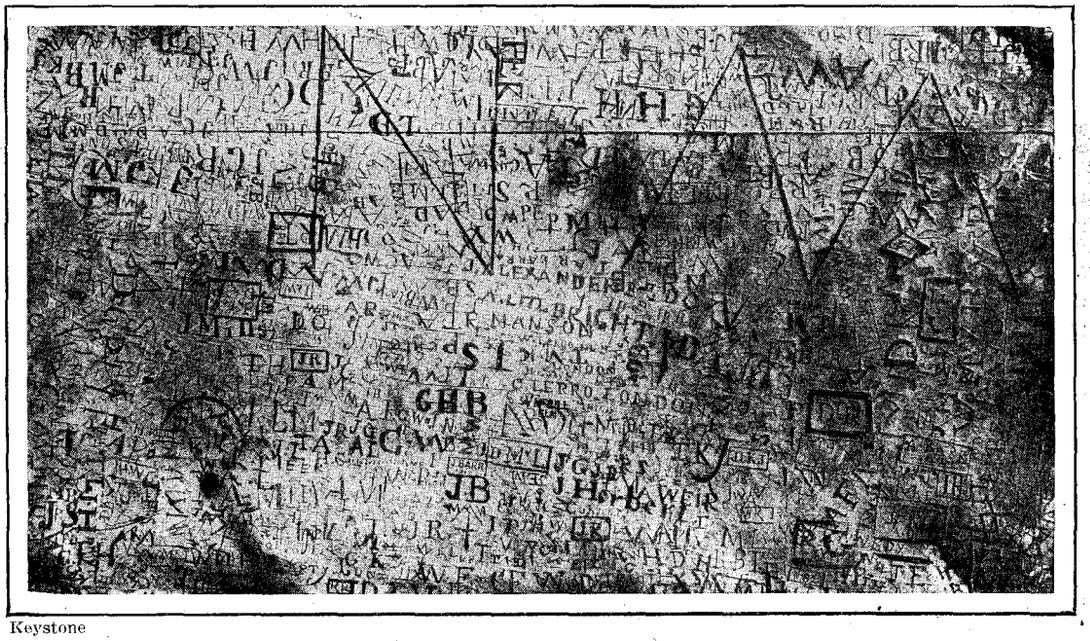
SPIRITUAL HEALTH AND HEALING. By Horatio W. Dresser, Ph.D. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOMEN PROFESSIONAL WORKERS. A Study Made for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. By Elizabeth Kemper Adams, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

A TABLE TOP FOR A BOOK TABLE TAIL-PIECE

The old pine table of Robert Burns, now the property of John Dewar, of London. On it Burns, Dickens, and other celebrities have carved their initials. Can you find them?



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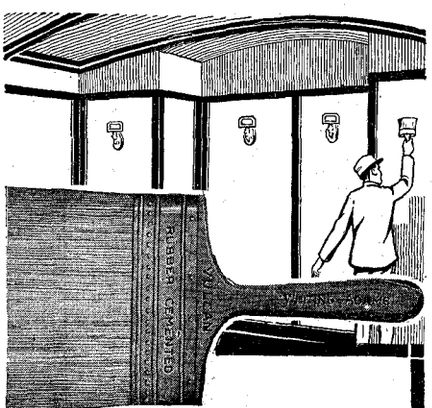

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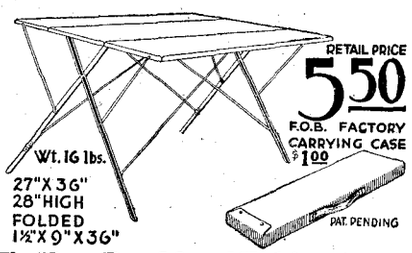

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

MARIA MORAVSKY is a Pole, born in Warsaw, but educated in Russia. Like Joseph Conrad, she decided to write in English because she regards English as the richest of the European languages. Miss Moravsky came to the United States in 1917 as a newspaper correspondent. Her first story was published in "Harper's Monthly."

ARCHER E. YOUNG graduated from Wesleyan University in 1898 and took his Ph.D. at Princeton in 1903. He taught five years at Purdue University and thirteen years at Miami University as Professor of Mathematics. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society and has published several papers on research in differential geometry. Dr. Young was captain of his college football team in his senior year and has had a wide experience as college coach. For several years he was Athletic Conference Representative and in practical control of the athletic situation at Miami. He is now associated with the natural gas interests of the Standard Oil Company located in Pittsburgh.

T. W. BURCKHALTER is a graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, and of the International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, Massachusetts. He has taught physical education in the University of Missouri, the Y. M. C. A. College, and for seven years conducted a department for the training of teachers of physical education in the University of Pittsburgh, and is at present doing the same kind of work at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. During all this time he has been closely connected with athletics in such a way as to be able to see the causes of athletic evils without being too much biased by them to refuse to see them.

HERBERT ATCHINSON JUMP is pastor of the First Congregational Church of Manchester, New Hampshire, and is the chairman of the Ministerial Union Strike Committee. He holds degrees from Amherst and Yale.

LEE WELLING SQUIER was born in Fredericktown, Ohio, in 1859. After being in the United States Consular Service in Japan for six years, he made a tour of the world, studying industrial and economic conditions. On his return to America he became a life insurance agent at Steubenville, Ohio. He is a member of several fraternities, and presided over the Convention of Industrial Fraternities in the Temple of Fraternity at the St. Louis Convention in 1904. He is the author of "A Lamb to the Slaughter," "Old Age Dependency in the United States," "Corporation Welfare Work in the United States," etc.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTES

PRINTERS' ink, the United States mails, and the news-stands no longer have a monopoly on the distribution of The Outlook. Henceforth one need not go to the trouble to read The Outlook; one can hear it. The Outlook has been made a regular feature of the popular Newark, New Jersey, Radio Programs. On Friday night, April 14, Harold T. Pulsifer, of the staff of The Outlook, radiophoned some of the leading articles of the current issue to multitudes of listeners. From time to time there will be other Outlook evenings, including talks on current events, at the Newark Broadcasting Station, which is operated by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

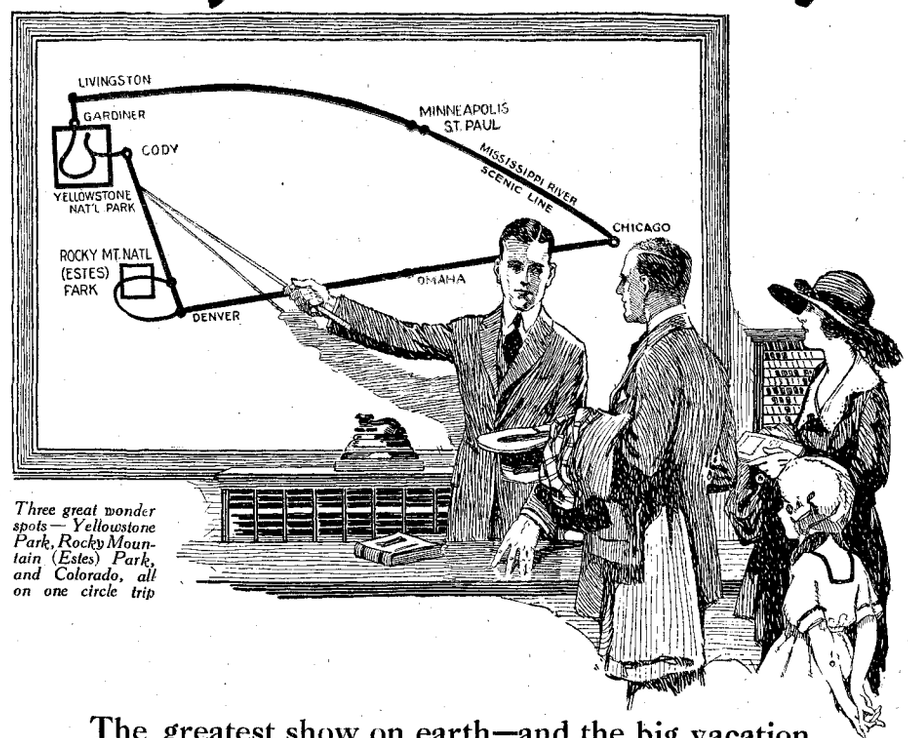
KINGSLEY MOSES, the industrial writer, writes us:

> The value of your industrial articles is indicated by the fact that of about 500 leading manufacturers of New York State and Pennsylvania, fully 75 per cent read The Outlook regularly.
>
> During the past eighteen months, in my work as a consulting specialist on industrial relations, I have had occasion to meet the executives of most of the larger plants. As I say, the great majority of them know The Outlook well. I doubt that any other single periodical has just such a class of readers.

A PRETTY high school teacher, Captain Kidd, and what happened to a copy of The Outlook, figure intriguingly in a letter from a reader in Pine Grove, West Virginia. He writes: "The other morning a high school teacher says: 'I just must have your Outlook. One of my kids needs it to get up a report.' And because the high school teacher was pretty, and persuasive, I gave her my Outlook before I had read it at all. And when I went to get it the school miss said she was sorry, but it couldn't be found. It was the one with the picture of Captain Kidd on it, and perhaps some boy thought he was getting something like 'Diamond Dick' when he carried it away to his home. Now if you could send another Captain Kidd Outlook along I'll promise never again to let a pretty high school teacher beg it from me before I'm through with it."

"VANDEMARK'S FOLLY" and chewing tobacco are the keynotes of another refreshing letter. It is from an old subscriber in St. Cloud, Florida: "Please find enclosed check for six dollars ($6.00) to renew my subscription from termination, and take advantage of your offer in issue of March 29. Would have Outlook continued if I had to cut out my tobacco for a while. (Have been a chewer for over forty-five years). Saw 'Vandemark's Folly' highly commended in American 'Review of Reviews,' and am always interested in accounts of early Western life. The Outlook is my favorite periodical, almost my Bible."

THE route to - Yellowstone Park - in Gardiner - OUT Cody



Three great wonder spots—Yellowstone Park, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, and Colorado, all on one circle trip

The greatest show on earth—and the big vacation value of 1922! Take the *complete* tour—in historic Gardiner Gateway—out over thrilling Cody Road. Then—enchanting Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park—a short side trip. Go to Denver and the Pike's Peak region direct or "over the mountains" through the Never Summer country to Grand Lake and return through Denver's Mountain Parks. All on one trip, on through trains, for the low price of a round trip ticket to Yellowstone alone!

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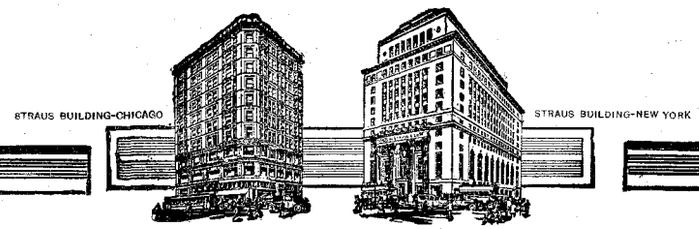
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE EARMARKS OF WORTHLESSNESS

WHENEVER a rich banker dies and a list of his securities is made public, there are frequently a number of them found to be worthless. This fact gives a great deal of pleasure to many people who like to see proof of the fact that successful men make mistakes just like other human beings. Of course they do. No one's judgment is infallible, and security values are no exception to the rule that nothing in this world—with the two customary exceptions—is certain. If the truth were known, however, it probably would be established that the majority of the worthless securities left by our prominent bankers were obtained by them in return for services rendered or in payment of debts for which they could not collect cash. Of course many rich men are not averse to speculating in the securities of new companies which seem promising, but they usually speculate with their eyes open. It is seldom that they confuse a speculation with an investment, and they do not buy the former in the belief that they have purchased the latter.

It is not always possible to avoid buying securities which prove to be without value. Few people have escaped making



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WHEN you check over your list of investments, do you find all of them entitled to an AAA1 rating? Or are some of them defective in security, inferior in mortgage lien, uncertain of payment?

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unfortunate investments at some time or other. But it is possible to observe a few fundamental facts which indicate the speculative character of securities and thus help one's self in determining what not to buy.

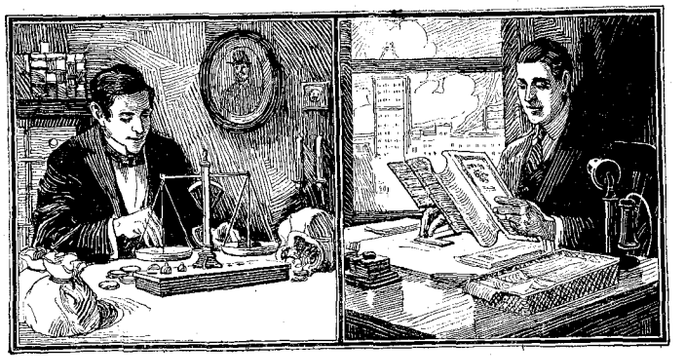
In the first place, beware of the promoter or salesman who offers you a limited number of shares in a company. This practice of saying that no one person will be allowed to buy more than a certain amount of stock is an old game, and one of the plainest evidences of a speculative enterprise. Oftentimes it will be stated that only a certain number of people in one city or in one State will be permitted to subscribe, the idea being to have the proposition appear exclusive, a circumstance which seems to make it appealing to many gullible persons. Ask yourself why you should be selected as the recipient of such a "favor," and then ask yourself if it stands to reason that a concern trying to raise money should refuse subscriptions from as many people as it can find.

Beware also of the salesman who tries to work what is known as the "hurry-hurry" game. If he says that you must buy at once or your chance will be lost, remember that there are hundreds of good investments to be had always, and time spent in a thorough investigation is time well spent. The salesman himself knows this as well as you, and it is entirely possible that he is trying to hurry you because he fears the result of such an investigation. It is better to be safe than sorry.

In the third place, beware of stock selling at some absurdly low price, such as a few cents a share. As we have often pointed out in these columns, a stock is no different from any other commodity in that its selling price is largely determined by its worth. If it sells at ten cents a share, it is probably only worth that much, and simply because it is offered at a low cash price is no indication that the purchaser is getting a bargain.

The par value of a stock should always be stated conspicuously, or if it has no par value that fact should be plainly shown.

Fight shy of stock salesmen and promoters who denounce Wall Street, capitalists, and banks. If the truth could be discovered, it would probably develop that these men tried to raise money in Wall Street, from capitalists or from bankers, and were unsuccessful. Wall Street may or may not be a very wicked place, capitalists may or may not be grasping, dishonest men, and banks may or may not be dens of thieves and robbers. The fact remains, however, that the men who do business in Wall Street, who have become capitalists, who are engaged in the banking business, are as a general rule a pretty keen lot of individuals and they do not put their money into worthless stock promotions. The promoter who rails at them usually does so for personal reasons, because they would not give him what he wanted or



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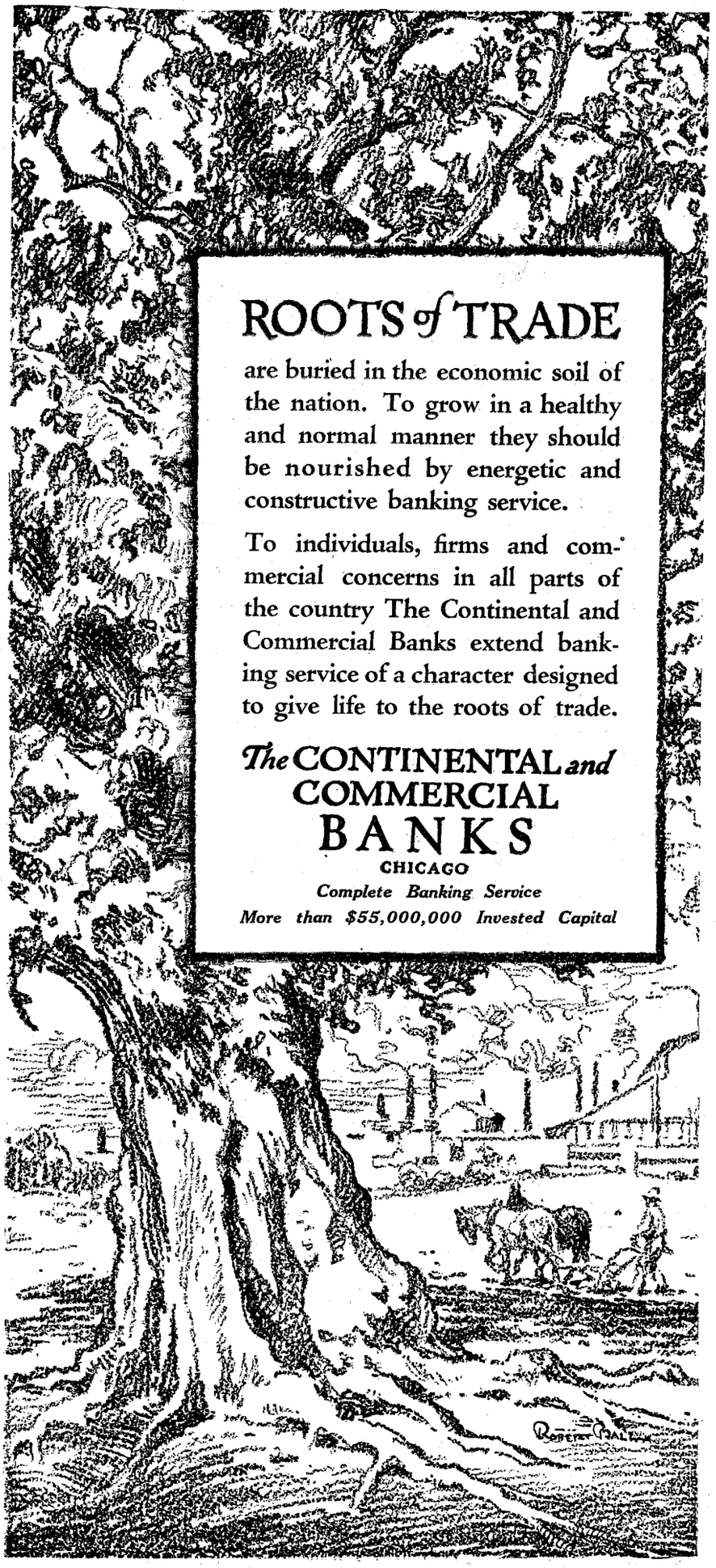
ROOTS of TRADE
are buried in the economic soil of the nation. To grow in a healthy and normal manner they should be nourished by energetic and constructive banking service.
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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(*Continued*)

because he wants to divert attention from his own operations.

Salesmen who disparage savings banks are also to be viewed with suspicion. Savings banks may not pay the highest rates of interest in the world, but they do afford their depositors a high degree of safety, and the price of safety is usually low return. The character of the investments a savings bank may make are prescribed by law, and the law in such cases is designed for the protection of the people who have intrusted their savings to the care of the banks. Any man who ridicules savings banks for his own doubtful purposes is guilty of malicious wickedness and in practically every case has an ulterior motive.

The promise of enormous dividends is not only worth little as a promise, but is a warning to the shrewd investor. Does it stand to reason that, if a stock is so certain to pay big dividends that its seller can "promise" them, he would want to sell? If promoters could show figures to prove that the stock they are selling will earn unusually large dividends, they would be silly to part with it. Moreover, it is not human nature for a man to invite perfect strangers to share profits with him if he can keep them for himself. True, capital might be required, but any company sure to make enormous profits will have little difficulty in raising funds. Certainly it is not necessary for its members to take outsiders in to divide profits with them which they themselves might just as well keep. Further, any stock yielding much more than 7 per cent is in the nature of things somewhat speculative. The higher the yield, the greater the speculation. This is a good general rule.

Promoters of doubtful enterprises and salesmen who sell their stocks often employ the argument that the present allotment of stock will soon be exhausted. In other words, the implication is that now is the time to act; otherwise, the opportunity will pass. This is another variation of the "hurry-hurry" game. Pay no attention to it. In the first place, the statement is probably untrue and used merely as a selling argument; in the second place, even if it is true, why worry? There are thousands of reputable banks, brokers, and bankers with thousands of investments to sell to you. Failure to buy shares in any particular concern is never going to exhaust one's investment opportunities.

Probably the surest sign of an illegitimate stock is the salesman's calling attention to the profits of some other company in the same line of business. The Bell Telephone Company and the Victor Talking Machine Company are two of the most popular for this purpose. Salesmen love to show what $500 which had been invested in these concerns at the commencement of their operations would be worth now. All of which is true, but it proves absolutely

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nothing. Because the Standard Oil Company has made a great success of the oil business is no guaranty that every oil company is going to have similar success. And because Henry Ford has made Ford Motor stock worth fabulous sums is no indication of the probability of another man's being able to repeat. A stock should be sold on its own merits alone. What another stock has done is beside the point, and as evidence has no value whatsoever.

Practically all new stocks are speculations. Any one buying them should act with his eyes wide open to the risk he runs, no matter how attractive they may sound. And, as a general rule, stocks of mining and oil companies, moving-picture concerns, land companies, nut orchards, fruit orchards, new insurance companies, and companies claiming to have some wonderful patented articles are to be let severely alone.

Finally, and most important of all, the thing to do is for one to use his common sense. Think the proposition over coolly and deliberately, and if any doubt exists in your mind consult your banker before acting. Some one wrote us not long ago to ask if we thought it possible for a certain concern in Boston to make the 40 to 50 per cent they offered investors. We leave it to the intelligence of any average person to answer this question for himself. Losses are of common occurrence in business enterprises and the shrewdest and most experienced people make mistakes, but there is no use in looking for trouble. It is not always possible to determine the best investments, but it is fairly easy to decide which are the worst and those to be avoided.

The Financial Editor of The Outlook has just received a letter from a reader which is so illustrative of points brought out in the above article that we are reprinting it here. This "small investor" has happily taken the precaution to write us before putting his $100 into the stock in question. If any of our readers who are approached by stock salesmen and are in doubt as to the value of the stocks which they offer would inquire before they buy, we believe many serious losses could be prevented. Our mail shows that too frequently information on stocks and bonds is sought *after* the purchase has been made, and then it is of course too late to avoid loss.

April 17, 1922.

The Outlook Magazine,
Investment Editor.
Dear Sir:

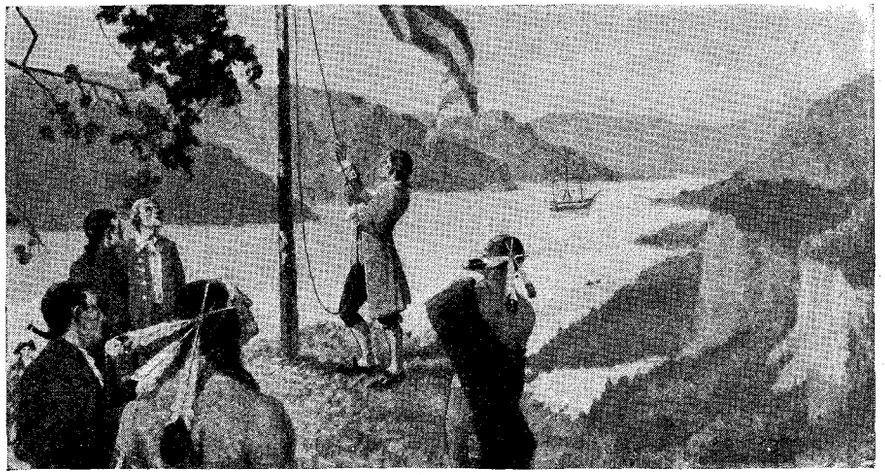
I've been told that you'd gladly answer a few inquiries of mine, and that your word was good.

Is it safe for a wage-earner like myself to put $100 in the —— Copper Company of Arizona.

Why do they allow only $100 per person?

What does "Bradstreet" think of them?

And if it is such a "good thing," as so many say, why is it "passed out" to



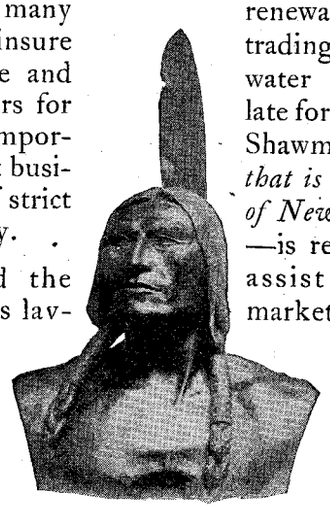
Forging the link between East and West Coasts

NEW ENGLAND'S relations with the Pacific Coast began in 1788. In that year Capt. Robert Gray, a Boston fur trader seeking new territory, discovered the great river which bears the name of his ship, the *Columbia*. It was this exploration that decided the disputed international boundary line favorably to the United States half a century later.

Likewise pioneering to establish a broader commerce, The National Shawmut Bank established direct connection in Pacific Coast cities many years ago. These insure fast banking service and save days and dollars for our clients—most important savings now that business is on a basis of strict competitive economy.

Nature endowed the Pacific Coast States lavishly with natural resources whose products find ready sale in less fortunate New England. And vice versa, this great industrial beehive—New England—manufactures exceptionally good machinery, shoes and belting, textiles, paper and rubber goods that meet exactly the needs of the land of golden sunsets.

America's maritime revival, quick passage via the Panama Canal, and the growing importance of Boston and Pacific Coast ports, forecasts the renewal of coast-to-coast trading by the cheap all-water route, as in the late forties. The National Shawmut Bank—*the bank that is closest to the heart of New England's Industry*—is ready at all times to assist in finding new markets for worthy goods.



Correspondence is invited

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

the small investor at $100 per person, instead of being handled by big capital, and sold to big capital?

Is it not a scheme to merely get the many small investors ($100) instead of a few big investors?

Do you really think if I put in my $100 now that I'd get it back ever, or that I'd receive any dividends within four or five years?

I'll sincerely thank you to answer these questions to the best of your ability. I inclose an addressed envelope.

Awaiting your early reply and thanking you in advance, I am,

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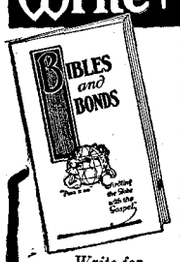

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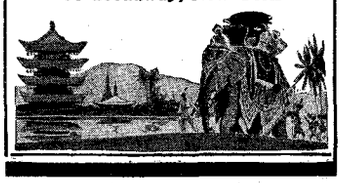

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In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet
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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
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NEW YORK

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Interbrook Lodge and Cottages
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Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf links; mile course 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 10th to October 1st. Address until May 1st K. BELKNAP, 613 Clarendon St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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The Hotel with the incomparable situation
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The comforts of a home without the cares of housekeeping. M. C. LOCKWOOD, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

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Apartment to let, furnished, piano, restaurant, maid service. Immediate possession to Oct. 2 bedrooms, large living-room, overlooks Central Park. Reasonable. 7,119, Outlook.

ITALY American family, 15 years' resident owners pleasant old villa, grounds, **suburb SIENA**, offers simply furnished apartment, 8 rooms. 4 bedrooms. $25 month: $250 year. Altitude 1,000 feet. LESTER, Villa Fontanelle, Porta Ovile, Siena.

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Invalid with attendant offered pleasant home spring, summer months. Country, all conveniences. Connecticut, hour's drive Hartford, Springfield. 7,111, Outlook.

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Children boarded on ranch
Home care. Retired nurse.
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Small Furnished House or Bungalow, Westchester preferred, where meals can be had at central club house or inn. Within one hour from N. Y. City, near golf course. William S. Denison, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

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Real Estate

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If you are looking for a summer home either in a small well-regulated village or on a beautiful lake, correspond with
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A good-sized house. 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, large living-room, broad porches, beautiful view. Fully furnished. Price $200 a month. L. R. SANFORD.

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Camden, Me. For rent, fully furnished, several high-class seashore cottages. Best selections now. Photos, plans, and full description. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

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Large, comfortable private cottage on finest of beaches, with pine grove, in locality of private homes. 7 master's rooms, 3 baths, 3 toilets, sleeping-porches, 3 servants' rooms, bath and toilet. Living, dining, and breakfast rooms with fireplaces and den. 2 large porches, glassed and screened. Butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry. Furnace, electricity, single party telephone. Garage with chauffeur's accommodations. Private tennis court. Golf links near.
Apply Mrs. R. C. PAYSON, 82 West St., Portland, Me.

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Large 7-room rustic cottage, completely furnished and equipped, about 10 acres of woodland and 1,100 feet shore line. On picturesque Lake Kezar, Oxford Co., at foothills of the White Mts. For particulars apply to owner,
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RANGELEY LAKE, MAINE
Completely furnished housekeeping cottage, 6 master bedrooms, 2 maids', living, dining rooms, 2 baths, also smaller cottage. Bargain if immediate. Particulars M. E. ALLEN, 107 Forest Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.

FOR QUICK SALE 80-acre farm, **10-room house.** Penobscot Bay view, borders lake, electrics, low price if sold now, 2 miles Rockland, R. F. D., Maine, J. F. RICH.

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Wanted—To Sublet SHORE COTTAGE **at Edgartown, Mass.,** on Martha's Vineyard, for half season—from June 15th to Aug. 1st. Six bedrooms, living-room with fireplace, dining-room, bath and kitchen; electricity. Apply P. O. Box 39, Sheffield, Mass.

For Rent Cottage on Martha's Vineyard, near East Chop light, facing Vineyard Sound. Large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, 2 double and 2 single master's bedrooms, bathroom, 2 bathhouses in cellar, garage. Superb water views. Apply to 2204 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Overlooking CRYSTAL LAKE, NEWTON CENTER, near Boston. Modern furnished house, 10 rooms, 3 baths. 3 summer months $500. 7,019, Outlook.

Williamstown, Mass.
TO RENT—Simple Country House on Large Farm. Six master's rooms, two baths. Servants' rooms and bath. Garage. Milk, cream, eggs, vegetables, direct from the farm. On State road, 1¼ miles from village. Address Sam P. Blagden, Williamstown, Mass.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. To Rent for summer season. Fraternity house in fine repair, fully furnished. Very moderate terms. All conveniences. Address Sam P. Blagden, Williamstown, Mass.

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Summer Cottages on Lake Huron
in full view of wonderful traffic of Great Lakes. $300 to $1,250 for season, with water, gas, electric light. Bathing, golf, tennis, good roads. Desirable cottages and sites for sale. ROSS L. MAHON, Port Huron, Mich.

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IDEAL OUTING BUNGALOW FOR RENT
On Metedeconk River, near Bayhead; new, furnished 6-room house; 2-car garage; hot and cold water. Address 6,939, Outlook.

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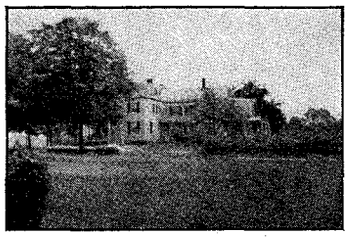
May 15 to October 15, 1922, country estate, "Greystone," Highbridge, N. J. Woodland, spring water, vegetable and rose garden, *garage and barn; trusted employee in charge.* Apply I. V. LADLIE, Secretary, High Bridge, N. J. Telephone Washington, N. J., 140.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
For Rent, to private family only, fine, comfortable furnished house. All modern conveniences. Twelve rooms and billiard room. Wide verandas, spacious grounds, beautiful shade trees, two-car garage. July 1 to Sept. 1. Terms moderate. 7,163, Outlook.



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West Milford, N. J.
Near Greenwood Lake
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165 Acres
Ideal Summer Home
House 12 rooms, 2 baths; orchards; brook running through meadow; upper and lower barns and outhouses.
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Colonial house and two acres opposite Upper Montclair Country Club. Nine rooms and three baths; two-car garage with rooms for help. Fine garden well stocked with trees, shrubs, and flowers. Further information communicate with **H. F. TURTLE.**
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For full particulars address 6,479 Outlook.

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Real Estate

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Eastern Long Island Peconic Bay & Sound Front Properties for sale or rent, summer homes a specialty. Illustrated booklet mailed upon receipt of 25c.
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About 6 Acres Overlooking Hudson River,
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A home that is wonderfully well built, cut-stone foundation, extensive porch room, woodwork and floors that would cost triple the usual equipment, bevel plate glass, etc., plenty of grounds, fruits, berries, shade, garage, etc. Owner moved away, says let it go at $19,000. Easy terms, it's a big bargain, and yet a home to be proud of—a hard combination to find. This is unusual, so don't delay.
Offices closed Sundays.
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$700 Gets 240-Acre Farm With Horses, poultry, 13 cows and calves, tools; on improved road; 10-room house overlooking lake, garage. Only $3,850 with $700 down. Page 21 Free Catalog. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 BM Nassau St., New York City.

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DIETITIANS, secretaries, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box 5 East Side. Boston, Trinity Court, 16 Jackson Hall, Fridays 11 to 1. Address Providence.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee: housekeepers, matrons, dietitians, governesses, secretaries, mother's helpers, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, nurse-companions, teachers, secretaries.

TEACHERS WANTED for public and private schools, colleges, and universities. Educational Service, Steger Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COOKING for PROFIT. Earn handsome income; home cooked food, catering, tea room, etc. Correspondence course. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

TEA house for rent, furnished. Highest references. Exceptionally located. 1,355, Outlook.

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PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel choruses, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

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ORGANIST and pianist, *studying in New York,* wishes church position (supply or permanent) within commuting distance. 1,378, Outlook.

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Business Situations

WANTED, in Richmond, Va., a trained social worker as matron home for girls (ages 5 to 18). Good salary and comfortable home. Apply for further information with references to *Mrs. Frederick W. Scott, 909 West Franklin St., Richmond, Va.*

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG woman, between 25 and 35, perfect health, to assist with girl 11 years old. Must be willing to follow directions. State salary, reply by letter. 1,367, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced housekeeper in small private family. Good home and wages. Best references required. Write Mr. Richard Young, 87 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—*Useful companion and household assistant.* Education and refinement more necessary than experience. 1,380, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Excellent nursery governess, English preferred. Best credentials. Two children under ten. Permanent position if mutually satisfactory. Position New York State. 1,283, Outlook.

WANTED—Tutor for three children, two boys aged 9 and 10 and girl 12, for July, August, and September, to go to Dublin, N. H. Good French necessary. Tutor may be either man or woman. Answer 1,333, Outlook.

WANTED, lady, teacher, governess (Protestant), not over thirty, for girl eight. Salary sixty dollars month. Country. Good reference. Please send picture. Box 15, Fairville, Chester County, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE nurse desires position in boarding school or college. Credentials. 1,329, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, experienced traveler, speaks French, English fluently, desires go abroad this summer. Services given, professional or governess, for expenses. 1,386, Outlook.

Business Situations

REPRESENTATION in Orient. Young man, graduate of Middle West university, desires to communicate with individuals or corporations requiring representation in the Far East. Experience in gas, oil, real estate, in managerial capacity; also private investments. Speaks French; knowledge of Spanish. References upon request. 1,362, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED business woman wishes traveling saleswoman position. 1,308, Outlook.

EPISCOPAL rector can recommend talented young woman for position as counselor in girls' camp. Winning personality. Splendid leader. Good experience. Versatile. 1,351, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CULTURED widow, experienced European traveler and teacher, wants position as traveling companion or as chaperon for young girls. References exchanged. 1,318, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess, housekeeper, wants position of responsibility in home where *conscientious, faithful work is appreciated.* Motherless home preferred. Free June 1. References exchanged. 1,319, Outlook.

NURSE desires position as companion, care of invalid, or care of child. Willing to travel. 1,322, Outlook.

YOUNG man, graduates from college in June, desires companion and tutor's position. References. Address Box 460, Waterville, Me.

CHAPERONS—Two dependable college women will accompany young girl or girls to Europe, the West, or to Central America. Will furnish and require references. 1,368, Outlook.

WOMAN, refined widow, executive ability, managing housekeeper in private home, boarding school, or club. Reference. Address 1,366, Outlook.

POSITION wanted as managing housekeeper in private family or small club. Competent, experienced, Country preferred. References exchanged. Address 1,364, Outlook.

EX-army officer, 26, high school teacher, desires travel abroad coming summer with family as companion, secretary, or teacher. Expenses only desired. Highest references. 1,363, Outlook.

YOUNG Swiss lady, speaking French, German, and English fluently, eight years' experience as governess, secretarial training, wishes position as governess or companion with family traveling abroad. 1,375, Outlook.

LADY, 36, experienced traveler and 6 year resident abroad. English, German, French, music. Traveling companion during summer. Willing to assume supervision of one child and home in country. References. 1,371, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, supervising, cultured. Other help kept. Motherless home or adults. 1,372, Outlook.

CONSCIENTIOUS young woman, some hospital training, wishes position; companion, mother's helper, any position of trust. Willing to be generally useful. Best references. 1,373, Outlook.

COMPANION to child or children under twelve. Excellent references. 1,359, Outlook.

YOUNG lady to travel as companion. Very congenial. Expenses only. 1,350, Outlook.

LADY (Protestant), cheerful, executive, desires care semi-invalid; companion, chaperon. Will travel. Highly recommended. 1,349, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of culture and refinement wishes to travel with lady going to Europe, as companion. 1,352, Outlook.

IN arranging your European trip, let me care for those at home. Young woman companion. Experienced. References. 1,356, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, by young Southern woman teacher, position as companion or governess in American family traveling abroad in July and August. References. 1,360, Outlook.

HARVARD undergraduate wants summer position as tutor and companion. Good references. L. Berrall, 33 Bow St., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION to elderly lady. Excellent references. Will travel. 1,358, Outlook.

SITUATION wanted by experienced kindergartner and social worker during the month of July. Care of children with family who spend the summer in the mountains. Address R. P. B., 464 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

POSITION as housemother and hostess wanted by PROTESTANT lady. Excellent references. 1,381, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion for summer months abroad by young lady of good social standing. Capable. Salary reasonable. References exchanged. 1,379, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, physical education instructor, desires position as traveling chaperon or companion during summer. Fond of children. Address 1,382, Outlook.

COLUMBIA senior desires position during summer as companion; would travel. Excellent references. Other positions considered. 1,384, Outlook.

GERMAN born American woman, graduate of French university, experienced traveler, linguist, and teacher, wishes summer position traveling or tutoring. Salary not chief consideration. 1,385, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or housemother by experienced woman of ability, education, refinement, and pleasing personality. Best of references. Last position held eight years. 1,370, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper. By woman of education and refinement. Keep household accounts, act as secretary. 1,324, *Outlook.*

REFINED woman with references finds New York families desires position companion or secretary to lady going abroad. 1,38 Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

AS tutor to party traveling abroad this summer, college man desires position. 1,24 Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER wishes position as governess in family of one or two children of kindergarten age. 1,267, Outlook.

TEACHER desires position for summer as tutor or companion. Elementary English French. 1,331, Outlook.

PRIVATE school wishes to place experienced, unusually gifted teacher for summer months in family desiring responsible person to teach and, if necessary, take full charge of children. Free to go anywhere. Good traveler. 1,353, Outlook.

WANTED—Position in private family by physical education director interested in hygienic measures. Experienced with children in home and school. Capable entire direction of children and household. 1,36 Outlook.

YOUNG man, college instructor (social sciences), wants work for summer. Five years teaching and executive experience. References. 1,376, Outlook.

ENGLISHMAN and wife (American) with years of experience in American education *wish to take one or two boys to England* this summer, June 25 to September 15, and take charge of their studies. Preparation for Groton, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, etc., and college preparation. Exceptional social advantages and travel in England and on Continent if desired. Highest references. Address 1,377, Outlook.

HAVERFORD undergraduate, 21, desires position, children's traveling companion tutor, etc. Satisfactory references. 1,38 Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No sample References. 309 West 99th St.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan. Carrier Department The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave New York City.

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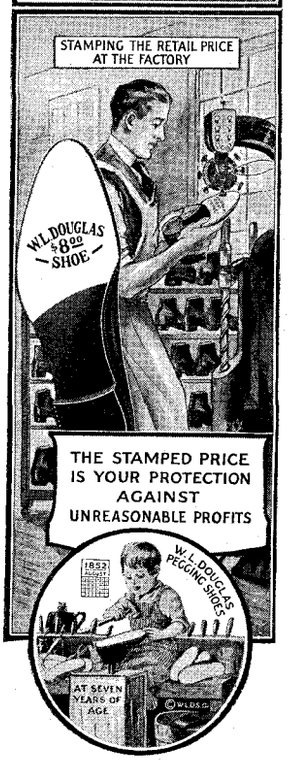
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A given area is chosen to be worked at a specified time, and from sundown to dusk is the hour, usually. At the end of this area—usually across a road—rabbit wire is stretched. Perhaps two hundred feet away more rabbit wire is fastened to the fence on one side of the road, ready to be drawn across to form the fourth side of this "pen," when the rabbits have been driven in.

Neighbors go out—usually about a mile from the pen—and form a semi-circle. Each "driver" is armed with a stout club, and at a given signal all start through fields or sage-brush, working toward the pen. Long before they reach the pen hundreds of rabbits, frightened from their sage-brush hiding-places, race on toward the pen. Other hundreds are killed by the men with the clubs as they go through the sage-brush.

Finally, as all of the drivers close in the fourth side of the pen is closed, and the men with their clubs slaughter the imprisoned rabbits. A successful drive means from two to five thousand rabbits killed.

The morning after the drive the dead rabbits are hauled away on hay-wagons by the ranchers.

A wounded jack-rabbit cries much like a baby, and it really does take a Westerner who has seen crops disappear almost overnight to join a drive.

We drove early one evening past a beautiful acreage of alfalfa. The place was not fenced with rabbit wire, and there were literally hundreds of ears sticking up in that little patch. Three evenings later we drove that way again, but there was not an alfalfa leaf to be seen. The stems only were left standing.

Shoshone, Idaho. E. G. G.

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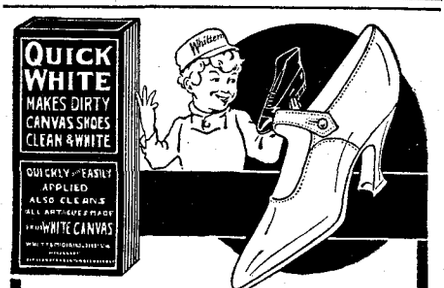
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